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ABSTRACT

More than 400,000 of West Virginia's population are without library service of any kind. The rest, with a few exceptions, have negligible to minimal library services and facilities. Appendix B of this report delineates county by county the actual extent of library service accessible to the populace. A study of the economic conditions in each county further indicates that in certain areas there can be no anticipation of local support for even the most basic of library services; i.e., books and a place to shelve them. The only alternative is to provide service either from a regional center, the Library Commission, or continue to let these "worked out" areas remain unserved. Thus the State Agency must be the vanguard to develop new and imaginative programs to move existing libraries forward, and at the same time, go back to the basics of providing the deprived communities, at the least, with books and facilities for use. This plan promulgates realistically achievable standards of service; enumerates goals to be attained; presents a design for the implementation of same; and establishes schedules towards realization of the State goals. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through LI003993, LI003995, LI003996, and LI003998 through LI004004.) (Author/NH)

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LONG-RANGE STATE PROGRAM

June 1972

LI 003 997

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PROLOGUE

The drafting of the five-year plan for the State Library of West Virginia is the result of combined efforts of the Library Commission staff, the Library Advisory Council, and consultations with the Regional Office of the U. S. Office of Education.

The Council, composed of nine members representing public, school, academic and special libraries, libraries for the handicapped, and library users, was appointed by the Library Commission in 1971.

Their role was to actively participate in determining which programs the State Library would endeavor to undertake during the next five years.

After an introductory meeting with the Council to discover jointly just where we are now, the first task confronting the group was a "needs assessment".

Utilizing the Delphi method, the thoughts and suggestions of the participants were refined through three polling sessions.

Using other indicators (demographic, library access inventory, and unserved areas), information was obtained complementary to the Delphi Survey and proposals for goals were submitted. Having chosen the goals, further meetings were held to suggest methods of implementation and evaluation.

At this point, the Commission staff began the first draft of the five-year plan. This document is the result of subsequent critiques and rewritings.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In presenting the five-year plan to solve public library problems in West Virginia, it becomes quickly apparent that a "have" and "have-not" situation exists. Better than 400,000 of the State's population is without library service of any kind. The remainder, except in only a few instances, have negligible to minimal library services and facilities. Appendix B of this report will delineate county by county the actual extent of library service accessible to the populace.

A study of the economic conditions in each county will further indicate that in certain areas there can be no anticipation of local support for even the most basic of library services; i.e., books and a place to shelve them. With this in mind, the only alternative is to provide service either from a regional center, the Library Commission, or continue to let these "worked out" areas remain unserved.

The State Agency must therefore perform a dual role: that of provider for the "have-nots" and "prodder" or "encourager" to the "haves". Our position becomes one essentially of being in the vanguard to develop new and imaginative programs to move existing libraries forward, and at the same time, go back to the basics of providing those deprived communities, at the least, with books and facilities for use.

In this messianic role, the State Agency would be, library-wise, leading the fed and feeding the hungry.

Catagorizing this two-fronted program, we determine that over the next five years our mission simply stated is one to: 1) implant, and 2) improve libraries in each community of West Virginia.

Following a presentation of economic and social conditions throughout the State, we shall consider the same vis-a-vis library services.

With this as a backdrop, we shall then be able to promulgate realistically achievable standards of service; enumerate goals to be attained; design for the implementation of same; and establish schedules towards realization of our goals.

CHAPTER II

STATE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SURVEY

For years the economic and social deprivation of West Virginia's hollow communities has been as infamous as the beauty of her forest-covered mountains has been renown. While tourists have been encouraged to consider West Virginia as one of the prime vacation spots in the Eastern United States, the Federal Government has designated all of the fifty-five counties in the State as a part of Appalachia, and as such, eligible for government sponsored anti-poverty programs. This determination by the Federal Government would seem to make the problem obvious, and negate the necessity for any extensive description of specifics.

West Virginia's Natural Resources

The rich deposits of natural resources with which West Virginia has been blessed have been the shaping factor in both its economic and social development. From the death of the extensive lumbering industry in the early days of the twentieth century, up to the present development of new methods of mining the State's natural resources, the health of the State's economy has been directly related to the health of these industries.

Industry and Work Force

While the State's economy is not entirely dependent on mining and other non-manufacturing industries, these are among the largest employers in the State, surpassed only by State and local governments. Of the total work force of 630,000 in 1970, mining industries accounted for

48,900 workers, a 7,400 drop from the 1960 figures, while State and local government went up from 55,700 in 1960 to 82,200 in 1970 (see Table 1). Manufacturing industries employed 126,400 persons in 1970, including 19,000 persons in the glass industry, one of the oldest industries in the State, and 26,900 in the chemical industry.

Personal Income

Per capita personal income in the State rose from $1,596 in 1960 to $2,929 in 1970, or approximately 70 percent of the national average (see the following table.) As coal fields and other natural resources have been worked out in certain areas of the State, these areas have been hit with severe unemployment. Advances in mine technology have also affected the employment pattern of the mining industry. However, the unemployment rate for the State overall has remained somewhat constant during the period 1965-1970 with a 1.3 percentage drop below the 1965 figures, but a rise of .8 percent over 1969 (see Appendix A, Table 2).

Personal Income - West Virginia and United States: 1960-1970

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)		Per Capita Personal Income	
	W. Va.	U. S.	W. Va.	U. S.
1960	$4,957	$398,725	$1,596	$2,216
1961	3,002	414,411	1,642	2,265
1962	3,095	440,192	4,711	2,370
1963	3,233	463,053	1,800	2,458
1964	3,454	494,913	1,922	2,590
1965	3,687	535,949	2,064	2,770
1966	3,949	583,829	2,225	2,987
1967	4,204	625,490	2,376	3,169
1968	4,426	684,442	2,511	3,434
1969	4,735	744,479	2,712	3,699
1970	5,103	797,075	2,929	3,910

Source: W. Va. Dept. of Commerce. Statistical Handbook, 1970.

Unemployment

Part of the reason for the stability in the unemployment rate can be seen in the migration figures on pages 9 and 10. As local resources have diminished or mining methods have changed in such a way as to eliminate positions, a portion of the population has been forced to leave the State in order to find employment elsewhere. Over the past twenty years, transplanted West Virginians have swelled the population of various Ohio cities as well as cities of other states further afield.

Population

The 1960 Census showed a State population of 1,860,421, while the 1970 Census shows only 1,744,237, a loss of 116,184 in ten years or -6.2 percent of the State's population (see Appendix A, Tables 7 and 8). Shifts in population density, as new resources are discovered and developed and as new industries are established, create situations of inadequate services for the density of population in one area or lack of services to large areas of sparse population in another (see Appendix A, Tables 9, 10, 11, and page 11,"The State: 1900 to 1970").

Unlike many other sections of the United States where the population has been shifting to a primarily urban setting, many of West Virginia's people are still living in a rural setting. Of the total population of 1,744,237 in 1970, only 679,491 lived in urban communities and of that 679,491 only 451,964 lived in places of 10,000 or more, a loss of 35,462 from the 1960 figures. A total of 1,064,746 people lived in rural settings of 2,500 or less, making a total of 61.1 percent of the population rural (see Appendix A, Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15).

Highways and Transportation

The rugged terrain of the West Virginia mountains and the 17,825 miles of unpaved local roads creates an extremely isolated atmosphere for many of the people living in rural areas. Although they may be situated near a large town or city in Midwestern United States terms, the condition of the roads and vulgarities of the weather in the Winter and Spring months make travel hazardous during those periods and slow in all seasons. The proposed system of West Virginia Interstate and Appalachian Highways will bring many small communities into direct contact with the larger centers when the system is completed (see Appendix A, Tables 3, 4, and 5). However, large portions of the population will remain isolated, miles from the nearest town, on unpaved side roads with the mailman as their main contact with the outside world. Tables 13 through 18, and pages 9 and 10 "Population Comparison", give details of the percentage distribution by place of residence with comparisons of 1960 and 1970 figures, as well as population of places of less than 200 inhabitants to those with over 1,000,000. Pages 9 and 10 show the population of each of the fifty-five counties for 1950, 1960 and 1970, and percentage of loss or gain for each.

Senior Citizens

The transportation problem is particularly acute for the growing portion of West Virginia's population which is elderly. These "Super-Adults" are often isolated in their rural homes with the small children of the family, while other adult members of the family are working in a nearby community. The graph on page 12 demonstrates the growing change in the proportions of the population. The 65 to 75 age group

is growing to equal that of the 25 to 44 age groups. From 3.4 percent of the total population in 1900, West Virginians 65 or older grew to be 11.1 percent in 1970. (See page 13) This is 1.1 percent over the national average and the trend is steadily upward. While the State's total population dropped 6.2 percent between 1960 and 1970, the 65+ population increased 12.5 percent. Only twelve counties had a population growth, but fourty-nine counties had an increase in the percentage of older men and women (see Appendix A, Tables 19 and 20, and page 14 "Population by Age Group").

Non-White Population

The portion of the population which was negro dropped from 4.8 percent in 1960 to only 3.9 percent in 1970 with a 0.2 gain in other races (see Appendix A, Table 6). The non-white population is only 4.1 percent of the total and shows a percentage reduction of -.8.

Welfare Caseloads

For the year ended June 30, 1960, the West Virginia Department of Welfare reported an average monthly caseload of 50,460 cases. An average of 2.7 percent of the State's population was on relief rolls.

During the period from 1960 to 1970, the State's population declined from 1,860,421 to 1,744,237, a 6.2 percent decrease. The average monthly welfare caseload for 1970 was 46,160, or 2.6 percent of the population.

In 1971, as unemployment became more severe, the average monthly caseload swelled to 49,796 cases per month (see Appendix A, Table 27), to a new high of 2.9 percent of the State's population. The percentages

of county population on welfare rolls ranged from a high 7.6 percent in the coal producing and farming Webster County, to a low of 1.1 percent in the highly industrialized Hancock County (see Appendix A, Table 28).

POPULATION COMPARISON: 1960 - 1970

	1970 Census	1960 Census	% Change 1960-1970	Net Migration* 1960-1970	% Net Migration** 1960-1970	% Net Migration 1950-1960	County Seat
STATE	1,744,237	1,860,421	- 6.2	- 264,874	- 14.2	- 22.3	
Barbour	14,030	15,474	- 9.3	- 2,117	- 13.7	- 30.7	Philippi
Berkeley	36,356	33,791	- 7.6	- 205	- 0.6	- 1.1	Martinsburg
Boone	25,118	28,764	- 12.7	- 5,996	- 20.8	- 33.1	Madison
Braxton	12,666	15,152	- 16.4	- 3,406	- 22.5	- 29.3	Sutton
Brooke	29,685	28,940	2.6	- 1,860	- 6.4	- 6.4	Wellsburg
Cabell	106,918	108,202	- 1.2	- 9,827	- 9.1	- 13.8	Huntington
Calhoun	7,046	7,948	- 11.3	- 1,585	- 19.9	- 33.1	Grantsville
Clay	9,330	11,942	- 21.9	- 3,795	- 31.8	- 42.2	Clay
Doddridge	6,389	6,970	- 8.3	- 676	- 9.7	- 28.3	West Union
Fayette	49,332	61,731	- 20.1	- 15,416	- 25.0	- 40.3	Fayetteville
Gilmer	7,782	8,050	- 3.3	- 814	- 10.1	- 25.8	Glenville
Grant	8,607	8,304	3.6	- 602	- 7.2	- 20.9	Petersburg
Greenbrier	32,090	34,446	- 6.8	- 5,023	- 14.6	- 26.6	Lewisburg
Hampshire	11,710	11,705	-	- 681	- 5.8	- 16.4	Romney
Hancock	39,749	39,615	0.3	- 3,815	- 9.6	- 5.0	New Cumberland
Hardy	8,855	9,308	- 4.9	- 1,119	- 12.0	- 19.5	Moorefield
Harrison	73,028	77,856	- 6.2	- 9,166	- 11.8	- 20.2	Clarksburg
Jackson	20,903	18,541	12.7	- 10	- 0.1	6.5	Ripley
Jefferson	21,280	18,665	14.0	562	3.0	- 4.6	Charles Town
Kanawha	229,515	252,925	- 9.3	- 48,065	- 19.0	- 14.0	Charleston
Lewis	17,847	19,711	- 9.5	- 2,561	- 13.0	- 13.6	Weston
Lincoln	18,912	20,267	- 6.7	- 3,692	- 18.2	- 27.4	Hamlin
Logan	46,269	61,570	- 24.9	- 21,349	- 34.7	- 40.9	Logan
McDowell	50,666	71,359	- 29.0	- 27,381	- 38.4	- 47.4	Welch
Marion	61,356	63,717	- 3.7	- 5,422	- 8.5	- 20.5	Fairmont
Marshall	37,598	38,041	- 1.2	- 3,087	- 8.1	- 6.8	Moundsville
Mason	24,306	24,459	- 0.6	- 2,286	- 9.3	- 11.0	Point Pleasant
Mercer	63,206	68,206	- 7.3	- 9,079	- 13.3	- 23.5	Princeton
Mineral	23,109	22,354	3.4	- 1,590	- 7.1	- 10.8	Keyser
Mingo	32,780	39,742	- 17.5	- 12,035	- 30.3	- 39.8	Williamson
Monongalia	63,714	55,617	14.6	3,248	5.8	- 21.5	Morgantown
Monroe	11,272	11,584	- 2.7	- 660	- 5.7	- 20.7	Union
Morgan	8,547	8,376	2.0	- 423	- 5.1	- 13.3	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	22,552	25,414	- 11.3	- 5,419	- 21.3	- 26.9	Summersville
Ohio	64,197	68,437	- 6.2	- 6,978	- 10.2	- 14.9	Wheeling

POPULATION COMPARISON: 1960 - 1970 (Cont'd.)

	1970 Census	1960 Census	% Change 1960-1970	Net Migration* 1960-1970	% Net Migration** 1960-1970	% Net Migration 1950-1960	County Seat
Pendleton	7,031	8,093	- 13.1	- 1,409	- 17.4	- 24.7	Franklin
Pleasants	7,274	7,124	2.1	- 416	- 5.8	- 1.9	St Marys
Pocahontas	8,870	10,136	- 12.5	- 1,982	- 19.6	- 29.3	Marlinton
Preston	25,455	27,233	- 6.5	- 4,218	- 15.5	- 27.4	Kingwood
Putnam	27,625	23,561	17.2	1,818	7.7	- 2.7	Winfield
Raleigh	70,080	77,826	- 10.0	- 12,783	- 16.4	- 35.4	Beckley
Randolph	24,596	26,349	- 6.7	- 4,051	- 15.4	- 27.1	Elkins
Ritchie	10,145	10,877	- 6.7	- 932	- 8.6	- 18.6	Harrisville
Roane	14,111	15,720	- 10.2	- 2,431	- 15.5	- 23.6	Spencer
Summers	13,213	15,640	- 15.5	- 2,820	- 18.0	- 27.8	Hinton
Taylor	13,878	15,010	- 7.5	- 1,381	- 9.2	- 26.0	Grafton
Tucker	7,447	7,750	- 3.9	- 708	- 9.1	- 34.3	Parsons
Tyler	9,929	10,026	- 1.0	- 504	- 5.0	- 10.4	Middlebourne
Upshur	19,092	18,292	4.4	- 363	- 2.0	- 16.4	Buckhannon
Wayne	37,581	38,977	- 3.6	- 5,185	- 13.3	- 13.7	Wayne
Webster	9,809	13,719	- 28.5	- 5,308	- 28.7	- 39.2	Webster Springs
Wetzel	20,314	19,347	5.0	- 1,013	- 5.2	- 15.9	New Martinsville
Wirt	4,154	4,391	- 5.4	- 372	- 8.5	- 20.6	Elizabeth
Wood	86,818	78,331	10.8	23	-	1.3	Parkersburg
Wyoming	30,095	34,836	- 13.6	- 8,509	- 24.4	- 30.2	Pineville

* 1970 Population -1960 Population -Decade Births + Decade Deaths
** Negative sign indicates out-migration

Only six counties--Hancock, Jackson, Kanawha, Marshall, Pleasants and Wood--show an increase in out-migration. Of the other 49 counties, Brooke shows no change in percent of net migration; Jefferson, Monongalia, and Putnam show a change from out-migration to in-migration; and, the remaining 45 counties all show a decrease in the rate of out-migration.

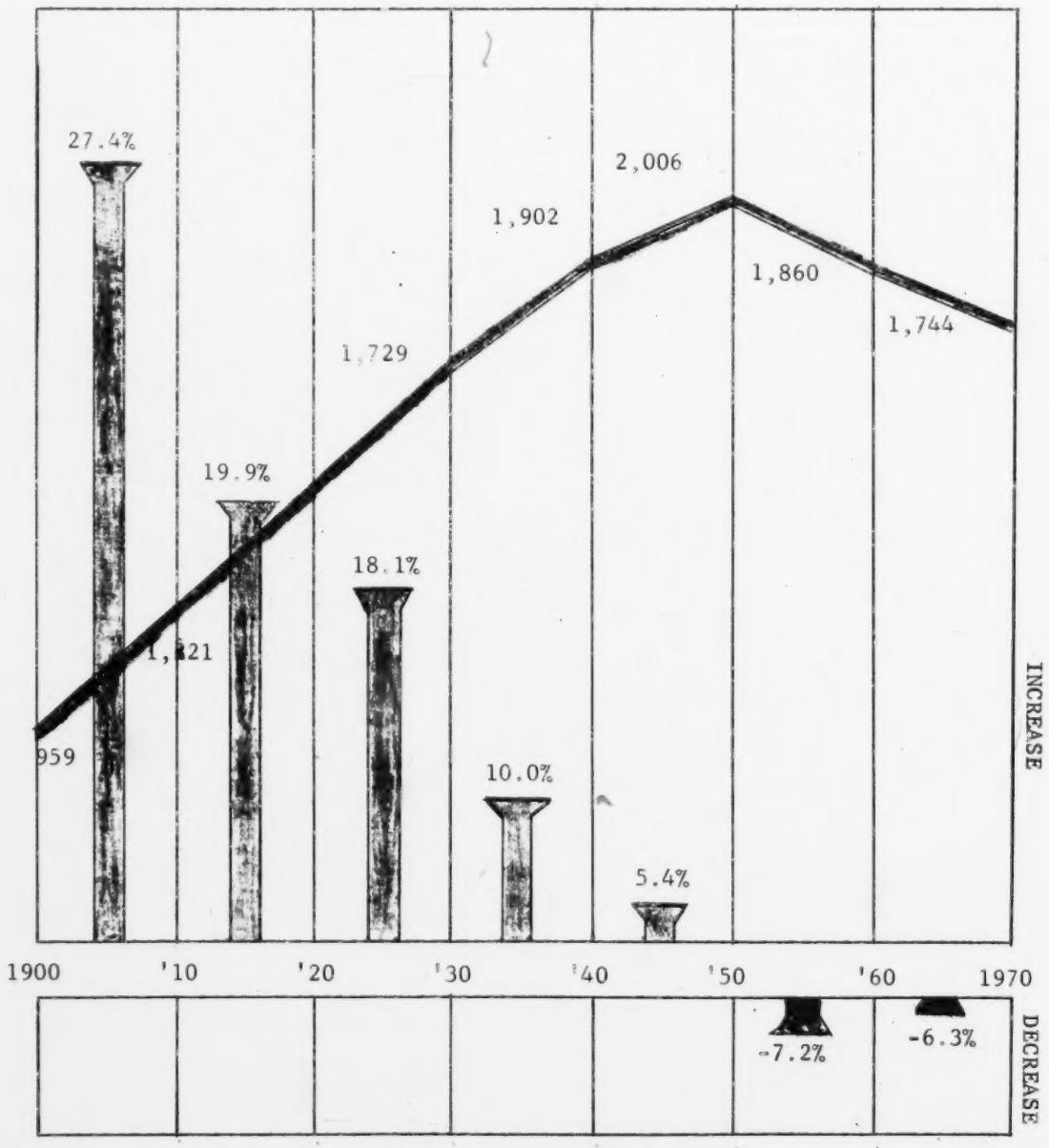
Fifteen counties--Berkeley, Brooke, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Jackson, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pleasants, Putnam, Upshur, Wetzel and Wood-- show increases in the size of population since 1960. Jefferson, Monongalia, Putnam and Wood, however, are the only four of the fifteen which do not show a net out-migration.

Source: West Virginia Department of Health. Vital Statistics, 1970.

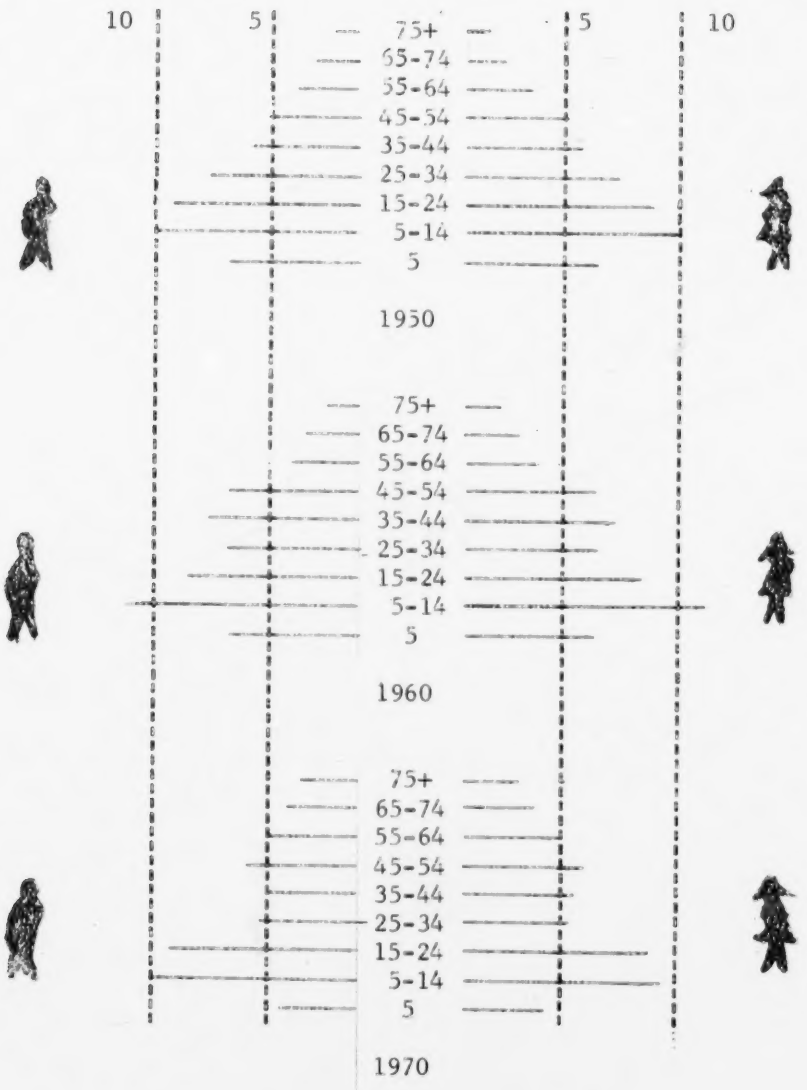
The State: 1900 to 1970

Total Population in Thousands

Percent Change between Census Years



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970



Percent of West Virginia Population by
Age Groups: 1950 - 1970
Source: Vital Statistics, 1970

The basic symmetry of the three tables indicates that there is no severe disparity by sex. The obvious change in shape of the graphs - - from a pyramid shape in 1950 to the rectangular strata shape of 1970 - - - indicates the growing number of older members in the population relative to the younger groups. The age balance of the population is directly affected by the out migration of the 15 to 34 age groups to more lucrative areas.

Older West Virginians

65+

Percentage of Total Population

1900	3.4%	1940	5.3%
1910	3.5	1950	6.8
1920	3.8	1960	9.3
1930	4.1	1970	11.1

Source: West Virginia Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 1970, pp. 30-31.

West Virginia's older population has been increasing at an even faster pace than the national picture. While those 65+ are not quite ten percent of the national population, they are 11.1% in West Virginia. The trend has been steadily upward.

West Virginia suffered a loss of 6.2% of its population between 1960 and 1970, but in the same ten-year period, the 65+ population increased 12.5%.

This marked growth in the older population is even more startling when individual county totals are examined. Forty-nine of the fifty-five counties had an increase in the percentage of older men and women. This contrasts with the fact that only 15 of the 55 counties had an over-all population growth.

Three of the counties which did not have an increase during the 10-year period (Doddridge, Lewis and Ritchie) still had the highest percentage of elderly in the State - and among the highest in the Nation.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1950 - 1970

POPULATION Age Group	1970	1960	1950
TOTAL	1,744,237	1,860,421	2,005,552
Under 5 years	139,021	196,295	240,107
5 to 9 years	158,842	199,876	205,390
10 to 14 years	176,991	202,307	190,979
15 to 19 years	172,476	156,454	166,440
20 to 24 years	128,753	105,182	159,550
25 to 34 years	188,848	216,749	301,171
35 to 44 years	194,353	238,735	259,662
45 to 54 years	210,012	211,631	198,965
55 to 59 years	95,972	86,779	78,814
60 to 64 years	84,849	73,897	65,948
65 to 74 years	120,724	111,456	95,534
75 and over	73,396	61,060	42,992
Not Reported	-	-	-
Median Age	NA	28.5	26.3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Age Group	1970	1960	1950
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	8.0	10.6	12.0
5 to 9 years	9.1	10.7	10.2
10 to 14 years	10.1	10.9	9.5
15 to 19 years	9.9	8.4	8.3
20 to 24 years	7.4	5.7	8.0
25 to 34 years	10.8	11.7	15.0
35 to 44 years	11.1	12.8	13.0
45 to 54 years	12.0	11.3	9.9
55 to 59 years	5.5	4.7	3.9
60 to 64 years	4.9	4.0	3.3
65 to 74 years	6.9	6.0	4.7
74 and over	4.2	3.3	2.1
Not reported	-	-	-

Educational Background

Between 1950 and 1960 the number of West Virginians who had not had any schooling at all dropped from 28,780 to 24,112 and the median years completed rose from 8.7 to 9.1. The bulk of the population had completed one to eight years of school, 612,110 persons, while 522,640 persons had completed high school in 1960. Figures for 1970 will not be available until April of 1972, but we expect the educational level to have risen slightly over the last ten years (see Appendix A, Tables 23 and 24).

Handicapped

The handicapped in West Virginia reflect the overall breakdown of the rest of the population. There are 70.8 percent or 687 persons in the 12-64 age group, with 23.6 percent or 229 persons in the 65+ bracket, and only 5.6 percent or 54 in the 11 years old or less group. The educational level of the handicapped also follows the findings for the rest of the population. In a survey of 916 handicapped individuals, 56.1 percent had completed one to eight years of schooling, 32.7 percent had completed nine to twelve years and 7.9 percent had completed thirteen or more years. Industrial hazards and age account for most of the handicapped in West Virginia (see Appendix A, Tables 25 and 26).

Governmental Finances

Per capita revenue of state and local governments in West Virginia for 1968-69 was $108.70 below the national average. Of the $458.65 per capita revenue in 1968-69, $331.00 came from local resources and $127.65 from federal revenue, $32.79 above the national average for federal

revenue (see Appendix A, Tables 29 and 30). Expenditures per capita for 1968-69 were substantially below the national average in the areas of education and welfare, but above the average in the areas of road maintenance and highways (see Appendix A, Table 31).

Local Public School Support

Poor local economic conditions are evidenced by a study of the chart on the following page. The percentage of local educational support ranges from a low of nine percent in Wirt County to a high of thirty-six percent in Grant County. The average local support is eighteen percent, leaving the balance of eighty-two percent to be picked up by the State and the Federal Government.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPORT BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS
Year Ending June 30, 1971

COUNTY	LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT (% local to total support)	COUNTY	LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT (% local to total support)
Barbour	14%	Mercer	14%
Berkeley	20	Mineral	13
Boone	15	Mingo	13
Braxton	14	Monongalia	25
Brooke	23	Monroe	12
Cabell	25	Morgan	15
Calhoun	16	McDowell	14
Clay	12	Nicholas	13
Doddridge	25	Ohio	29
Fayette	14	Pendleton	14
Gilmer	25	Pleasants	24
Grant	36	Pocahontas	15
Greenbrier	15	Preston	17
Hampshire	17	Putnam	16
Hancock	35	Raleigh	13
Hardy	16	Randolph	18
Harrison	21	Ritchie	17
Jackson	24	Roane	17
Jefferson	19	Summers	14
Kanawha	25	Taylor	17
Lewis	28	Tucker	13
Lincoln	11	Tyler	16
Logan	11	Upshur	19
Marion	23	Wayne	14
Marshall	27	Webster	10
Mason	21	Wetzel	19

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPORT BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (Cont'd.)

COUNTY	LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT (% local to total support)
Wirt	9%
Wood	18
Wyoming	15
Average Local School Support	18%

Sources of Recreation and Libraries

The State of West Virginia's recreational facilities include 173 movie theatres and 176 places of amusement such as pool halls, bowling alleys, dance halls, etc., but the informational facilities for the general public is limited to only 72 public library systems for the entire State. Pages 20 and 21 show the number of movie theatres and other amusement facilities per county, in addition to the number of libraries. With only 1.5 vehicles per family, access to libraries for recreational purposes or for educational purposes is limited, and library resources equally as limited, especially when there is only .94 of a book per person available in the 72 library systems already established.

The map at the end of this section gives some graphic outline to the areas of limited access and contrasts the availability of the various services.

	MOVIE THEATRES	BOWLING ALLEYS, POOL HALLS, ETC. (all places of amusement, excluding Movie Theatres)	VEHICLES PER FAMILY	NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES PER COUNTY*
STATE	173	176	1.5	72
COUNTY:				
Barbour	2	4	1.5	2
Berkeley	3	16	1.7	2
Boone	6	8	1.4	-
Braxton	2	2	1.5	2
Brooke	3	9	1.4	1
Cabell	5	54	1.5	1
Calhoun	1	4	1.4	1
Clay	3	3	1.4	1
Doddridge	-	-	1.2	1
Fayette	7	22	1.5	1
Gilmer	-	3	1.4	-
Grant	2	1	1.8	1
Greenbrier	4	15	1.6	2
Hampshire	1	5	1.8	1
Hancock	2	30	1.6	3
Hardy	3	4	1.7	1
Harrison	5	37	1.4	3
Jackson	4	6	1.7	1
Jefferson	2	24	1.7	2
Kanawha	25	103	1.6	4
Lewis	2	3	1.5	1
Lincoln	1	4	1.4	-
Logan	7	11	1.4	1
McDowell	7	15	1.3	1
Marion	7	30	1.6	1
Marshall	2	5	1.3	1
Mason	2	9	1.5	2
Mercer	9	26	1.5	2
Mineral	2	4	1.7	2
Mingo	3	6	1.3	1
Monongalia	8	22	1.2	1
Monroe	-	-	1.5	1

	MOVIE THEATRES	BOWLING ALLEYS, POOL HALLS, ETC. (all places of amusement, excluding movie theatres	VEHICLES PER FAMILY	NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES PER COUNTY*
Morgan	-	1	1.8	1
Nicholas	4	7	1.6	2
Ohio	7	44	1.3	1
Pendleton	-	1	1.8	1
Pleasants	1	-	1.5	1
Pocahontas	5	1	1.6	1
Preston	1	3	1.6	1
Putnam	-	7	1.6	1
Raleigh	4	22	1.5	1
Randolph	3	2	1.6	1
Ritchie	4	2	1.5	1
Roane	1	2	1.5	2
Summers	-	4	1.4	-
Taylor	2	6	1.4	1
Tucker	-	2	1.6	1
Tyler	1	2	1.4	2
Upshur	3	8	1.4	2
Wayne	1	12	1.3	1
Webster	1	2	1.5	-
Wetzel	2	7	1.6	2
Wirt	-	1	1.5	1
Wood	8	41	1.6	3
Wyoming	1	7	1.5	1

*Excluding branch libraries.

Source: 1970 Census of Population; 1963 Census of Business and 1971 Statistical Report of Libraries in West Virginia.

Rank in Volumes Per Capita by State

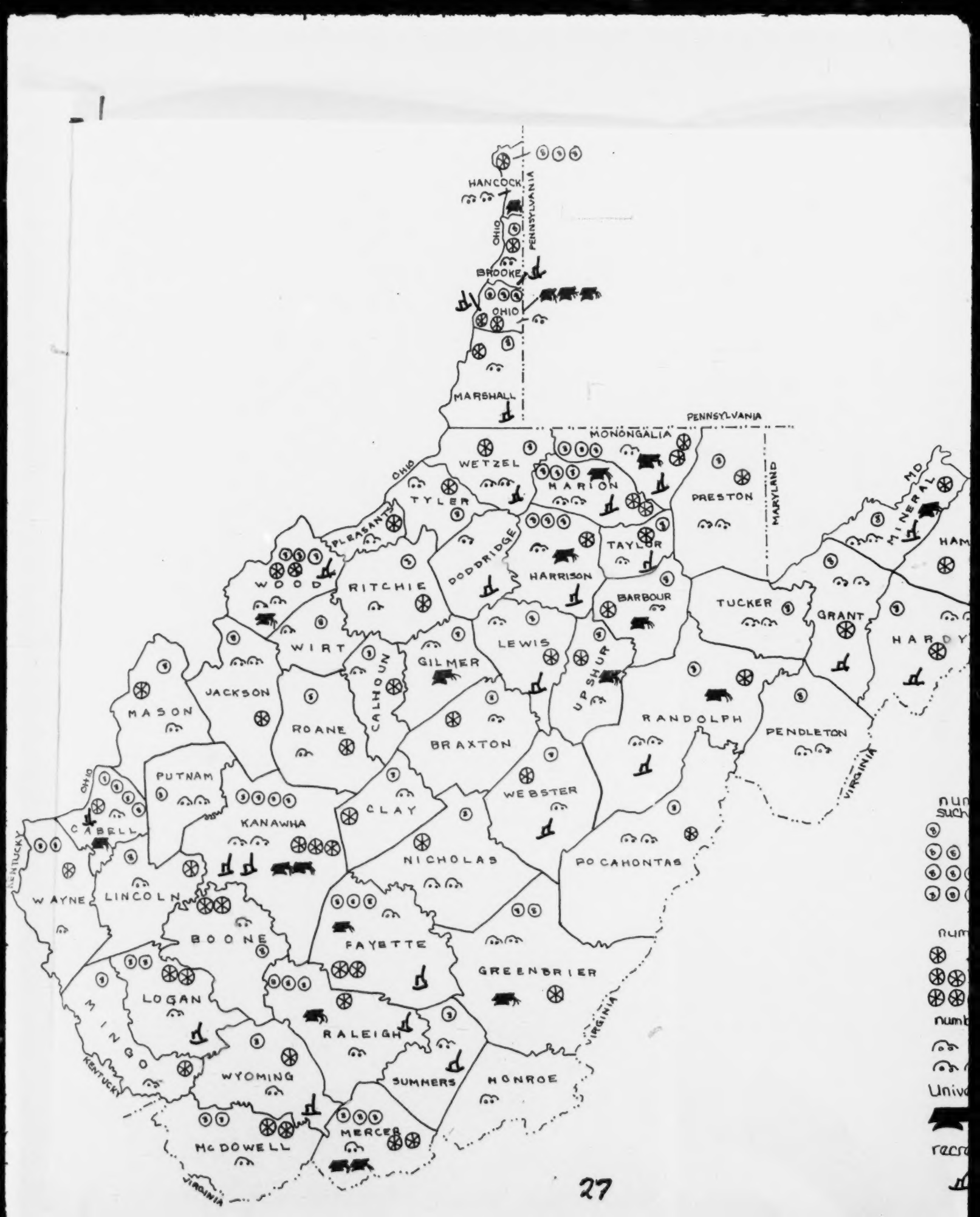
In volumes owned per capita by public libraries, West Virginia is ranked forty-ninth. The American Library Association's standard requirement for book stock is two volumes per capita. Therefore, the State will need to boost its book stock by 1.06 volumes per person, a total shortage of 1,849,633 volumes. Special attention is required to alleviate this material's shortage.

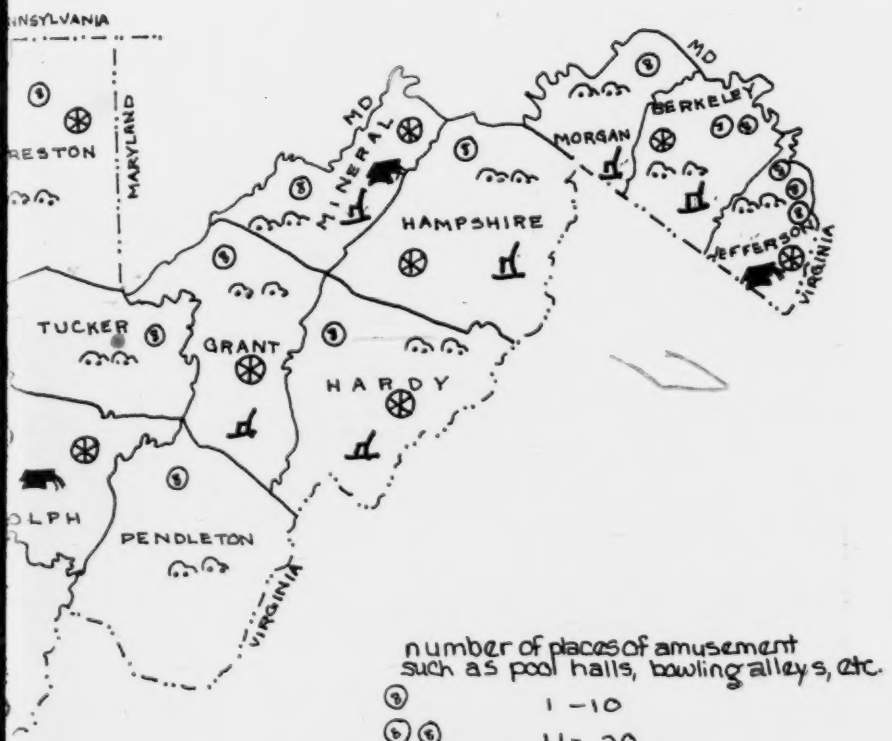
State	Vols. Per Capita	State	Vols. Per Capita
New Hampshire	4.9	Kansas	1.56
Maine	3.6	Alaska	1.5
Massachusetts	3.4	Arizona	1.5
Vermont	3.2	Illinois	1.5
Connecticut	2.8	Delaware	1.32
South Dakota	2.7	Hawaii	1.3
Iowa	2.58	Nebraska	1.3
Utah	2.58	North Dakota	1.3
Ohio	2.55	Louisiana	1.24
Wyoming	2.3	North Carolina	1.21
Indiana	2.18	Florida	1.2
Missouri	2.14	Oklahoma	1.2
Monontana	2.108	Rhode Island	1.2
Wisconsin	2.	Georgia	1.19
Washington	1.96	Pennsylvania	1.18
New Jersey	1.91	Tennessee	1.16
New York	1.88	Arkansas	1.14
Maryland	1.86	Texas	1.1
New Mexico	1.81	Virginia	1.1
California	1.78	South Carolina	1.05
Colorado	1.76	Alabama	1.044
Minnesota	1.75	Kentucky	1.03
Michigan	1.66	Nevada	1.01
Idaho	1.65	West Virginia	.94*
Oregon	1.61	Mississippi	.87

These data were taken from the 1970-71 American Library Directory. In a few cases where exact per capita figures were unavailable, the latest census figure quoted in the directory was divided into the number of volumes in public libraries given, to arrive at a per capita average.

*The figure for West Virginia is the latest 1972 figure.

Not all counties reported circulation and volumes.


HANCOCK
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
BROOKE
OHIO
MARSHALL
PENNSYLVANIA
MONONGALIA
WETZEL
OHIO
TYLER
MARION
PRESTON
MARYLAND
MD
MINERAL
PLEASANTS
DODDRIDGE
TAYLOR
HARRISON
WOOD
RITCHIE
BARBOUR
TUCKER
GRANT
HARDY
WIRT
LEWIS
GILMER
UPSHUR
CALHOUN
JACKSON
MASON
ROANE
BRAXTON
RANDOLPH
PENDLETON
VIRGINIA
PUTNAM
OHIO
WEBSTER
CLAY
CABELL
KANAWHA
NICHOLAS
POCAHONTAS
KENTUCKY
WAYNE
LINCOLN
BOONE
FAYETTE
GREENBRIER
LOGAN
RALEIGH
MINGO
KENTUCKY
WYOMING
SUMMERS
MONROE
MERCER
McDOWELL
VIRGINIA



number of places of amusement such as pool halls, bowling alleys, etc.

- 1 – 10
- 11 – 20
- 20 – 50
- 50 and over

number of movie houses

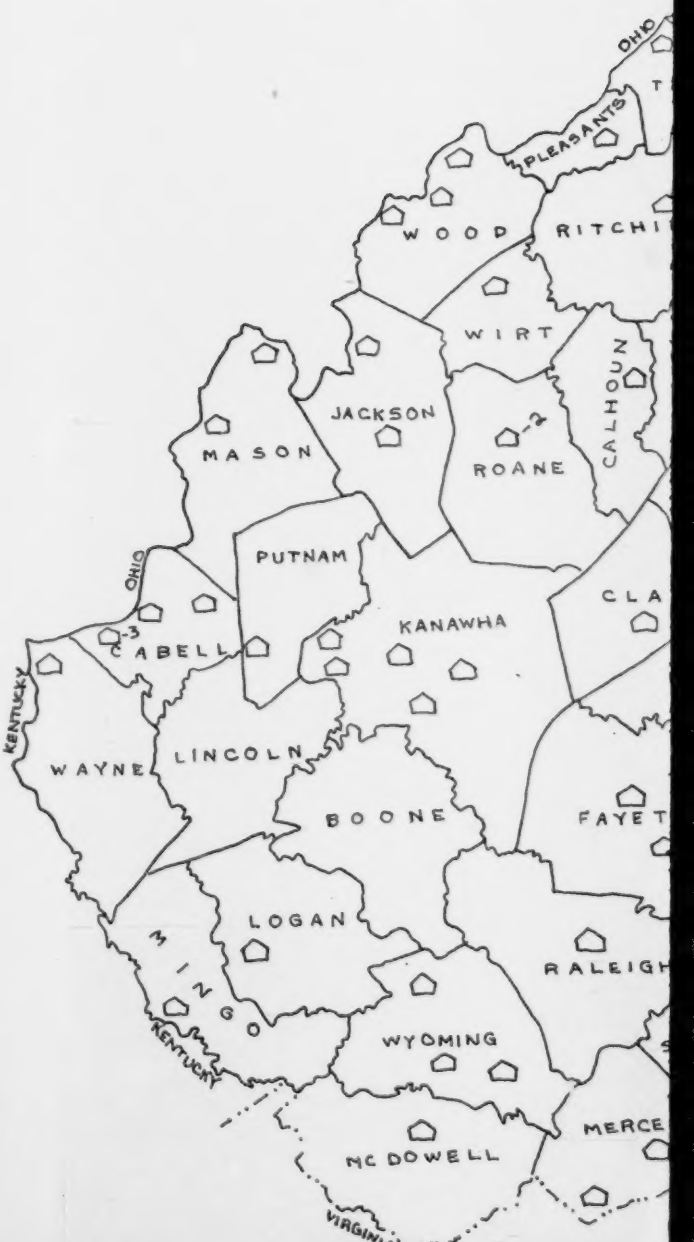
- 1 – 5
- 6 – 10
- 10 and over

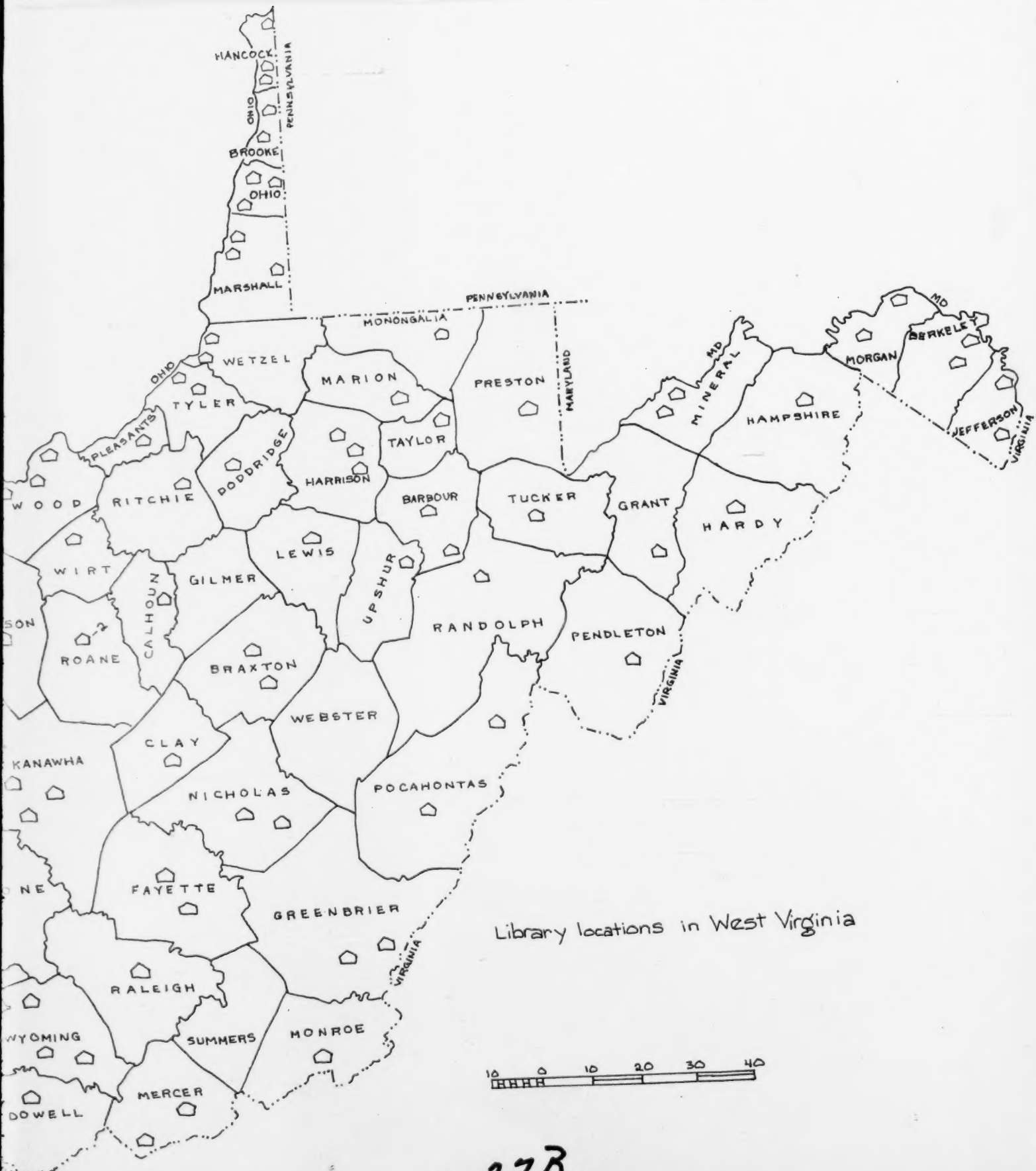
number of vehicles per family

- 1.1 – 1.4
- 1.5 – 1.8

Universities and colleges

recreational facilities for aged





Library locations in West Virginia

CHAPTER III

EXISTING LIBRARY SITUATION

The socio-economic data for West Virginia highlight certain facts which have a direct bearing on our five-year plan. First, there must be an infusion of outside funds from either State or Federal Government, or marginal library operations in economically depleted areas will fail, and there can be no expectations of further library development in areas without service.

Second, all programs and services must be greatly concerned with West Virginia's ever-growing 65 and above set.

Third, we have an excellent opportunity to roll into areas and have a massive impact on the population. Our study shows a definite lack of film houses, recreational facilities, plus the known fact of poor or limited TV reception in many mountain communities. All combine to create a void tailored for a well-promoted library program.

Having profiled each community through social, educational, and economical studies to better understand the local situation, we can begin to assist the "libraryless" places with a basic program of library service.

Pattern of Public Library Service

Library service for the general public has been developing at varying rates for the past eighty-five years. The resources which can be tapped by laymen in West Virginia total 1,644,419 bound volumes and 20,000 recordings. Public libraries own .94 books per capita and circulate 4,083,693 volumes annually or 2.3 per capita. Funding from tax sources amounts to $2,268,019 or $1.30 per capita.

Public Library Agencies

The prevalence of a number of sparsely populated counties with a low economic base has generated interest in the pattern of several counties sharing public library service. Since 1950, five Regional libraries, eight Service Center libraries, and one area library for direct service from the Library Commission have developed a total of fourteen service units. The Regional Library concept encompasses the sharing of a bookmobile, provided by the State and operated from county court funds. The Service Center concept involves the building of a broader frame of service from an existing strong library to neighboring libraries.

Nineteen mobile units operate in twenty-five counties, fourteen of these being State-owned and five purchased by local libraries. Community libraries in seventy-three towns and cities are the most common library unit. Therefore, combining these with walk-in facilities of Regional libraries, there are eighty-seven stationary units.

Housing for public libraries in especially designed architectural units is the exception rather than the rule in the State. Twenty-two modern buildings have been built in the last quarter of a century, over half of this number with Library Services and Construction Act funds, supplemented by Appalachia Regional Commission funds. The inventory of housing for public library agencies locates them in 9 separate, outmoded structures, such as two Carnegie Buildings; 30 shared civic buildings, such as Memorial Buildings; 6 remodeled structures such as churches and schoolhouses; and 20 rented store fronts. The frontier image is further strengthened by the inclusion of one library in a log cabin.

TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF 1500 OR MORE LACKING WALK-IN FACILITIES

	Population	Bookmobile Stop	Affiliation	Miles to Center Library
Benwood	2727	x	Moundsville	8
Chesapeake	2428	x	Kanawha	15
Clendenin	1428	x	Kanawha	16
Despard	1400	o	Clarksburg	5
Eastview	1618	o	Clarksburg	5
Elkview	1486	x	Kanawha	5
Follansbee	3883	o	Weirton	5
Glendale	2150	x	Moundsville	1
Holden	2325	x	Book Express	73
McArthur	1614	x	Raleigh	8
Marmet	2339	x	Kanawha	3
Mason Town	1313	o	Cabell	57
*Montgomery	2525	x	Kanawha Fayette	27
Mount Gay	2843	o	Book Express	72
Newell	2300	x	Weirton	11
Nutter Fork	2979	o	Clarksburg	6
Rainelle	1806	o	Book Express	59
Ransom Town	2189	o	Martinsburg	14
Ronceverte	1918	o	Book Express	95
*Smithers	2020	x	Kanawha Fayette	24
Salem	2597	o	Clarksburg	10
Stonewood	1950	o	Clarksburg	5
Terra Alta	1474	o	Morgantown	32
War	2004	x	Book Express	116
Westover	5086	o	Morgantown	1
Williamstown	2743	x	Parkersburg	11

x - Service from a Bookmobile o - Lacking any service
* - Located on a county line

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POPULATION OUTSIDE SERVICE AREAS
NO OUTREACH PROGRAMS

1971

RANGES	
80% to 100% of County Unserved	Tucker, Lincoln, Pendleton, Preston, Boone, Greenbrier, Braxton, Morgan, Wirt and Logan
60% to 79% of County Unserved	Hampshire, McDowell, Wyoming, Nicholas, Webster, Gilmer, Summers, Monongalia, Pleasants, Barbour, Brooke, Randolph, Mason and Jefferson
50% to 59% of County Unserved	Mercer, Harrison, Taylor, Marion and Pocahontas

Libraries and Local Financial Support

A study of the chart on pages 33-34 reveals that no county in West Virginia meets the suggested national standard expenditure of $4.00 per capita or the national standard of two volumes per capita. Under present economic conditions only five counties could be expected to reach the present standards within the next five years.

Libraries have no tax levying powers and are therefore left to beg their support from school boards, county courts and municipal governments. It is apparent in most cases that libraries are getting the crumbs. Only in counties where adequate special mandatory support laws have been passed (Berkeley, Ohio, Kanawha, Cabell and Raleigh counties) are libraries assured of a minimum adequate operating budget. A statewide mandatory support law does not seem feasible at this time; therefore, additional State and Federal funds are needed to provide any degree of acceptable library service.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND RESOURCES
Year Ending June 30, 1971

COUNTY	LOCAL LIBRARY SUPPORT (Per Capita)	VOLUMES OWNED LOCAL (Per Capita)
Barbour	$ .11	.2
Berkeley	1.81	1.2
Boone	N.A.	N.A.
Braxton	.16	.4
Brooke	.26	.5
Cabell	3.74	1.4
Calhoun	.36	.2
Clay	.86	.1
Doddridge	.37	.3
Fayette	.66	.7
Gilmer	N.A.	N.A.
Grant	.46	.06
Greenbrier	.10	.7
Hampshire	.47	1.1
Hancock	1.89	1.5
Hardy	.59	1.3
Harrison	.55	.7
Jackson	.35	.2
Jefferson	1.41	1.1
Kanawha	2.66	1.5
Lewis	1.29	1.0
Lincoln	N.A.	N.A.
Logan	.02	.2
Marion	.56	.5
Marshall	1.46	1.8
Mason	.08	.4
Mercer	.46	.5
Mineral	.51	1.0

33

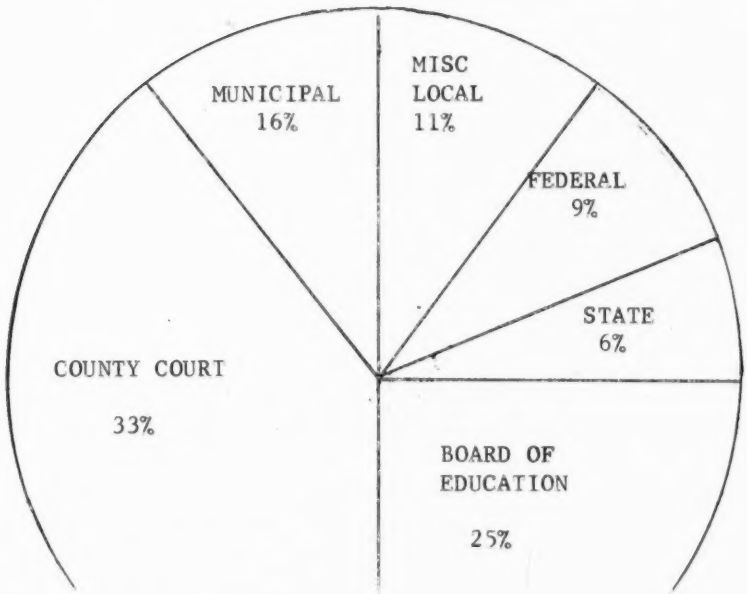
PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND RESOURCES
Year Ending June 30, 1971

COUNTY	LOCAL LIBRARY SUPPORT (Per Capita)	VOLUMES OWNED-LOCAL (Per Capita)
Mingo	$ .12	.04
Monongalia	.86	.6
Monroe	.41	.9
Morgan	.40	.6
McDowell	.35	.4
Nicholas	.24	.6
Ohio	1.32	1.5
Pendleton	.21	.5
Pleasants	.37	.8
Pocahontas	.11	.2
Preston	.63	.4
Putnam	.64	.11
Raleigh	1.28	.5
Randolph	.16	.4
Ritchie	.86	.2
Roane	.71	1.2
Summers	N.A.	N.A.
Taylor	.08	.4
Tucker	.017	.4
Tyler	.62	1.8
Upshur	.96	.9
Wayne	.23	.4
Webster	N.A.	N.A.
Wetzel	.58	.6
Wirt	2.50	1.6
Wood	1.04	.6
Wyoming	.39	.2

34

LOCAL LIBRARY FUNDING IN WEST VIRGINIA

1971



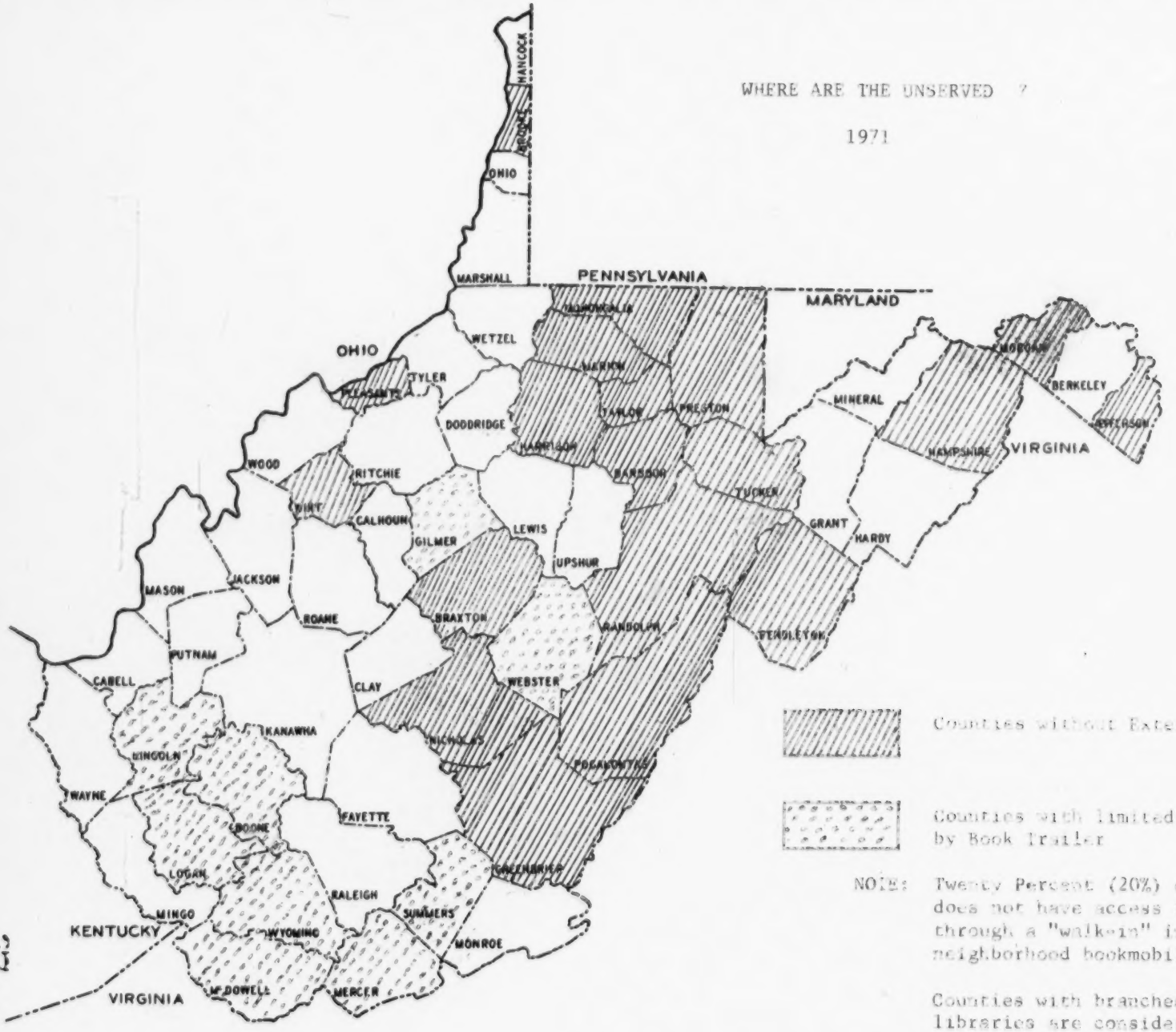
SERVICE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
1971

Regions & Service Center	Population To Be Served	No. Of Square Miles	No. Without Service	Volumes Owned Per Capita	Local Support Per Capita	Library Trainees	Professional Librarians	Book-mobiles
Mary H. Weir - Weirton	69,434	181.05	21,202	1.05	$1.28	0	1½	1
Ohio County - Wheeling	64,197	109.00		1.53	$1.48	0	1	R 1
Miracle Valley - Moundsville	75,115	1,070.50	4,926	.84	$1.09	0	2	2
Wood County - Parkersburg	86,818	377.82		.62	$1.04	0	N 2	R 1
Western Counties - Huntington	229,210	2,023.65		.87	$1.87	0	3	R 4
Kanawha County - Charleston	229,515	913.38		1.54	$2.77	7	16	1
Alpha Region - Spencer	72,078	2,596.28	3,333	.46	$ .73	2	½	2
Stonewall Jackson - Buckhannon	161,259	3,075.71	78,530	.68	$ .95	2	N 1½	1
Morgantown Pub. - Morgantown	171,850	1,935.11	102,812	.52	$ .66	1	N 2	0
Potomac Valley - Keyser	59,312	2,721.84	15,682	.87	$ .70	0	½	1
Martinsburg Pub. - Martinsburg	66,183	768.45	25,116	1.10	$1.21	0	2	0
Raleigh County - Beckley	70,080	610.15		.51	$1.22	0	N 1	2
Book Express - Kanawha City	389,186	7,557.31	103,261	.62	$ .29		½	3

NOTE: N - Indicates Professionals added since 1965
R - Indicates Bookmobile needs replacement

WHERE ARE THE UNSERVED ?

1971



Counties without Extension Programs

Counties with limited Mobile Service by Book Trailer

NOTE: Twenty Percent (20%) of the population does not have access to a library either through a "walk-in" installation, a neighborhood bookmobile, or a trailer.

Counties with branches which employ libraries are considered served.

West Virginia Library Commission

Coordinating and creating avenues of access to the library resources of the State is the function of the State Library Commission. The Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor to serve for terms of four years. Two of the Commission members must be women, and its first function is to employ a secretary, trained in modern library methods, who is not a member of the Commission. The motivation for current Commission programs is to expand access to library facilities.

Work with Public Libraries

The West Virginia Code describes basic functions of the Commission under Chapter X, Article 1, Paragraph 20:

"The West Virginia library commission is hereby authorized and empowered to render such aid and assistance, financial, advisory and or otherwise to public, school, county, and or regional libraries, whether established or maintained by said library commission or not under such conditions and rules as said commission deems necessary to further the interests of the State and best increase the efficiency of the service it is expected to render the public."

The most recent (1969) enlargement of Commission duties authorized cash grants of State funds for distribution to public libraries which meet conditions outlined in regulations promulgated by the State Agency. The right to receive and distribute Federal monies had been granted the Commission previously.

The Commission has adopted minimum requirements for Regional libraries, Service Center libraries, and community libraries to meet in order to participate in cash grants or assistance in kind. Eligibility for per capita cash awards are made on the basis of "Service Programs" filed in the Field Office and fiscal plans filed in the Accounting Office at the Library

Commission. The regulations cover requirements on staff, size of local budget, and assistance to affiliated libraries. Community libraries must in turn meet certain hours of opening, payment of personnel, and open library doors on a county-wide basis. (Refer to detailed Regulations in Appendix C.) All libraries are affiliated with a Regional or Center library except those in the Book Express area.

Interlibrary Cooperation

Several techniques tie the resources of the State into a central core. For many years, the Commission has served as a data collecting agency for public, college, and special libraries. Union holdings of the 470,000 volumes owned by the Commission are key punched and recorded on IBM cards to create a Master Holding File. Interlibrary loan service is thus expedited within the Commission's holdings.

A teletype program placed instruments in 11 academic libraries and 14 public libraries. The Commission has the master teletype relaying interlibrary loan requests to appropriate libraries.

Still in progress is a Union Catalog Project produced by microfilming 47 academic, public, and special libraries. The location of more than three million volumes will be recorded on card stock in the Library Commission's Union Catalog. At present, only the three major libraries of the State, West Virginia University, Kanawha County Public Library, and Union Carbide, are easily accessible through this source.

Specialized Library Services

a. State Institutional Service

The Library Commission operates six libraries in hospitals for the mentally ill, and four correctional institutions as branch libraries. Personnel are employed to supervise the operation of these small libraries. They are assisted by inmates, patients, and staff at the institutions. Materials are supplied, and a master book catalog of holdings is distributed through libraries to encourage interlibrary loan.

b. Library Service to the Physically Handicapped

A Regional Library for Talking Book Service is now operated at the Library Commission with discs and cassettes mailed to borrowers who cannot use conventional materials. Special taping of materials not available from the materials deposited by the Library of Congress is provided through volunteer groups. Large print materials are made available directly by mail and through libraries. Sub-Regional Talking Book Service is supplied at Kanawha and Cabell Counties and Morgantown. Smaller deposits of these materials are available on a walk-in basis at Parkersburg, Clarksburg, and Wheeling.

The Direct Service

Under the provisions of the West Virginia Code, Chapter X, Article 1, Paragraph 14, the Commission "may purchase suitable books for traveling libraries and distribute them as needed to persons and places in the State without adequate public library service." For the past seven years, a trailer service to county seat towns without libraries and other trading centers in central and southern West Virginia has been provided from a central "Book Express Office" at the Library Commission. These trailers operate as branch libraries, staying in service at one location for 8 hours.

The office which operates the trailers serves as a back-up agency for fourteen libraries, coordinating special requests for interlibrary loans, and offering large deposits of books to supplement local resources. Mail-out service to individuals and study clubs is also provided through this office.

Library Buildings

Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act stimulated Commission activity in construction of public library buildings. Priorities have been established which encouraged development of buildings which are part of systems, and which also gave a high priority to new construction.

Local communities have been required to plan on raising an average of 27% of the money, and in all cases have been able to prove the need for a supplement under Section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Commission Program. This monetary supplement has supplied an average of 17.5% of the funds in new library buildings.

The construction project is preceded by a legal search to ascertain that the library is a public corporation, organized either under the West Virginia Code or a special State statute. An accountant and an architect supervise the projects during the preliminary planning and actual construction. Twelve projects have been approved by the Commission and a total of $5,924,563 in funds expended on new buildings.

College and University Libraries

Colleges and Universities in West Virginia, except for West Virginia University and Marshall University, are generally small liberal arts colleges. Each library has its individual strength based on the emphasis of its teaching faculty; i.e., West Virginia Institute of Technology has a strong engineering collection. Five colleges in the center of the State, Glenville, Salem, Fairmont, Alderson Broaddus, and Davis and Elkins, have entered into agreements to form a consortium for the sharing of resources. Concord College and Bluefield State College are working toward cooperative cataloging and a Union Catalog between the two schools. With Library Services and Construction Act - Title III funds, a statewide Union Catalog and interlibrary loan network has been developed which aided each college to expand the resources available to its students and staff. Cooperative acquisitions of expensive reference materials is planned with the Union Catalog acting as a clearinghouse.

West Virginia school libraries vary greatly. Most elementary libraries are staffed only part time by a member of the teaching staff, while the secondary libraries have full-time professionals. Statistics on book stocks include textbooks so that no meaningful ratio of volumes per pupil can be determined.

LSCA, Titles II and VI, NDEA-B and ESEA-B are actively participated in by most schools through programs designed by the State Department of Education. Several schools have used the Right to Read Program on a 60-40 matching basis to build up early education materials in their libraries. (Refer to Appendix B, College and University Libraries.)

Surveys

Paul A. T. Noon and Mildred W. Sandoe, West Virginia Library Survey (1938) Charleston, West Virginia Library Commission, Reprinted (1960)

Gretchen Schenk, A Library Service Plan for West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia Library Commission (1952)

James W. Henderson, Centralized Processing of Library Materials in West Virginia, West Virginia Library Commission (1958)

Ralph Blasingame assisted by Thornton J. Rider, Library Services in West Virginia, Present and Proposed, with the advice of a committee of the West Virginia Library Association. West Virginia Library Commission (1965).

CHAPTER IV

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The data collected for the socio-economic profile of the State; the library access study, and the results of the Delphi polling sessions provide information concerning the strength and deficiencies of library service in West Virginia. The reaction to this information is the recognition of certain needs, which have been collectively determined and made apparent through the socio-economic, demographic study, and which can be substantiated with the documents in the Appendix.

The following Needs Assessments are grouped first as resulting from Chapters II and III of this Report, and secondly, resulting from the Delphi pollings.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Part 1

1. The preceding library access study indicates there is a need for providing service where none exists for approximately 400,000 West Virginians.

2. A schedule of public library construction needs over the next five years should be established.

   a. Fixed facilities need to be established in counties and areas totally without library services.

   b. Instant libraries in self-contained units, furnished, equipped, booked and built at a very reasonable cost need to be established in concert with need (a.).

3. Mobile service needs to be extended where fixed installations are not now practical.

4. Public libraries should be encouraged to extend library service to other counties or regions as the need arises, and allowed to serve other political sub-divisions beyond their own jurisdiction.

5. The need for a State Library building is of primary importance.

6. There is a need to provide effective library service for the State's large and increasing population of those 65 and over, the rural poor, and the disadvantaged.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Part 2

The Delphi study indicates the following areas of deficiency:

Interlibrary Cooperation

1. Regional library systems need to be further developed, with funds from all sources coordinated.

2. Cataloging, interlibrary loans, publicity and consultation services need to be under the direction of the State Library.

3. Centralized purchasing and processing at the State level for Regional and Service Center libraries, as well as small public libraries, is needed.

4. A union catalog should be completed and made available to public libraries and academic libraries.

5. Interlibrary loan requests for materials located both in and out of State should be handled by the State Library.

6. A clearinghouse for regional purchase of expensive materials needs to be established to make such materials widely available and prevent unnecessary duplication.

7. A microfilming program should be established for preservation of older or last-copy materials.

Public Library Service

1. There is a need for a compatible borrower's card for all residents of West Virginia.

2. Out-of-library activities, such as current event and mixed media presentations, need to be encouraged.

3. A need exists for the Commission to foster regional reference library centers.

Handicapped Service

1. Reference materials in Braille should be available in Regional libraries.

2. There exists a need to coordinate communication and activities between agencies serving the blind and physically

handicapped and the public.

3. A directory related to services (general and specific) for the blind and physically handicapped needs to be kept up to date. (There is a directory already available from West Virginia University created for Federal and State offices several years ago.)

4. A survey and count of the blind and physically handicapped should be completed and updated periodically.

Institutional Services

1. All State institutions need a paid librarian, adequate staff, and a basic book collection.

2. Adequate and accessible quarters should be provided for library services in State institutions.

3. An active advisory council needs to be created to represent the main areas and agencies involved in institutional library programs.

Service to State Government

1. Need to expand research, reference and information services to State government agencies, legislators, and their task force.

The continuous evaluating, revising and reorganizing of the State plan needs to be accomplished and built in the five-year plan.

CHAPTER V

GOALS

As our prefatory remarks indicated, our goals will be the base of the pyramid rather than its peak. How difficult it would be to attempt the heights with neither a starting point nor a path of access. As we secure a firm foundation, more sophisticated levels of service are within our grasp.

Our Needs Assessments delineated general and specific areas of concern. It is with this in mind that we go back to basics in establishing our goals:

1. To provide 100% public library coverage for the population of West Virginia by 1977.
2. To improve existing libraries.
3. To extend quality of services of libraries.

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Goal 1

1. To provide 100% public library coverage for the population of West Virginia by 1977.

Objectives:

1.1 Implement restructuring of State as proposed by the Governor.

Program:

RESTRUCTURING - A reorganization of the State into 11 planning districts as proposed by the Governor will provide us the superstructure for statewide library service. The proposed regional reorganization is as follows:

	Counties
Region I.	McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers Wyoming
Region II.	Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne
Region III.	Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam
Region IV.	Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster
Region V.	Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood
Region VI.	Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor
Region VII.	Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur
Region VIII.	Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton
Region IX.	Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan
Region X.	Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel
Region XI.	Brooke, Hancock

1. Each region (district) will have at least a center library. Where possible, center libraries will be built from strength of existing well-funded and well-staffed library.

   a. Incentive to unite all libraries in a region will be provided by increasing per capita grants to combined units.

Goal 1 - To provide 100% public library coverage (Cont'd.)

b. Where a region does not have an effective center library as cited above, the Commission will assist in creating new centers.

c. Where it is not feasible to establish a library center, a regional agency will be established from the Commission.

1.2 Establish public library service where non-existent.

Program:

1. At least one fixed installation in each county, primary consideration: county seat or trading center.

2. Fixed installation for residents of communities with 2,000 or more population which are 15 miles away from a good library.

3. Fixed installation for two or more adjacent communities totaling 2,000 residents and without access to any facilities.

4. Mobile library service for those not eligible for fixed facilities: to be provided by units from nearest county, region or Commission, whichever is best designed to serve.

Criteria for Determining Matching Formula of Support for Construction of New Fixed Installation in Unserved Areas

a. If in established region: direct building grant, contingent upon land, utilities, and personnal provided by community and regional headquarters.

b. If in non-regional area:

(1) direct building grant if community will provide land, utilities, and personnel, and will continue to fund operation; (Basic grant to be made for materials.)

(2) Where community cannot sustain financial support of grant facility, materials, basic personnel, and consultant services shall be shared by the Commission.

Criteria for Shared Support

(a) Lack of ability to pay own way as determined by percent of local expenditures for education.

Goal 1 - To provide 100% public library coverage (Cont'd.)

(b) Per capita income below poverty level.

(c) High number of welfare cases per thousand population.

(d) High unemployment rate.

(e) Population decline and outmigration.

(f) High percentage of citizens 65 or over.

(g) Where survey of county clearly indicates if "we"/Commission don't do it, it won't get done.

1.3 Construct new public library buildings and portable buildings, and remodel or alter existing buildings, as outlined on pages 52, 53 and 54.

1.4 Equalize opportunity for public library service.

1. Certain monies will be set aside to assist poorer communities in establishing and meeting standards for improved service.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND COSTS TO EFFECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS IN GOALS 1 AND 2
1972-77

Clarksburg (New Building)	$1,126,500	Headquarters to replace existing facility
Fairmont (Remodeling)	300,000	Headquarters
Parkersburg-Central (New Building)	1,540,000	System Headquarters, replace existing facility
Putnam County (New Building)	320,000	County Library, replaces rented facility
Raleigh County (New Building)	1,000,000	System Headquarters, replace existing facility
Roane County (New Building)	385,000	County Library, replace rented facility
Logan County (New Building)	525,000	County Library, replace shared facility
Madison (New Building)	273,000	No existing facility
Parsons (New Building)	151,140	No existing facility
Moundsville (Addition)	384,750	System Headquarters
New Martinsville (New Building)	377,280	County Library, replace shared facility
Mannington Branch (New Building)	300,000	Branch, replace rented facility
Shinnston Branch (New Building)	300,000	Branch, replace shared facility
Fayette County (New Building)	1,111,170	County Library, replace shared facility
Fairmont (Portable Unit)	30,000	Shopping Mall Branch, no existing facility
Sophia (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Rainelle (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Ronceverte (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
War (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Williamstown (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Chesapeake/Marmet (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility

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PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND COSTS TO EFFECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS IN GOALS 1 AND 2
1972-77

Clendenin (Portable Unit)	$ 30,000	No existing facility
Belle (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Nitro/Cross Lanes (Portable Unit)	30,000	Replace temporary school annex
Cedar Grove/Glasgow (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Sissonville (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Cabin Creek (Miami, Sharon, Dawes) (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Huntington Main Library (New Building)	2,500,000	System Headquarters, replace existing facility
West Huntington Branch (New Building)	250,000	Branch, replace rented facility
Huntington Branch (New Building)	250,000	Branch, replace rented facility
Gallegher Village (New Building)	600,000	Branch, replace rented facility
Wayne (Portable Unit)	30,000	Branch, replace shared facility
Delbarton (Portable Unit)	30,000	Branch, replace rented facility
Milton (New Building)	250,000	Branch, replace rented facility
Ceredo-Kenova (New Building)	250,000	Branch, replace shared facility
Pineville (New Building)	125,000	Branch, replace shared facility
Hamlin (Portable Unit)	30,000	Branch, replace shared facility
Winfield (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Webster Springs (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Parkersburg South (Portable Unit	30,000	No existing facility
Hillsboro (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Marlinton (New Building)	150,000	County Library, replace rented facility

53

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND COSTS TO EFFECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS IN GOALS 1 AND 2
1972-77

Elm Grove (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
Warwood (Portable Unit)	30,000	No existing facility
State Library Building	1,000,000	No permanent housing
	$14,128,840	

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Goal 2

2. To improve existing libraries.

Objective:

2.1 To establish realistically achievable standards, and work for attainment.

Program:

Standards for Improved Service

a. First Order economically independent communities will attain American Library Association Standards for public libraries by 1977.

Criteria

*(1) Highest level of local expenditure for education

(2) High per capita income

(3) Consideration of existing finances and library resources

Counties - Cabell, Hancock, Kanawha, Marshall, Ohio

(a) Fiscal goal $4.00 per capita

(b) 2 volumes per capita

(c) Staff - 6 professionals or college graduates in department positions

(d) Periodicals in Reader's Guide

(e) Audio-Visual services

(f) Specialized services

* Levels of local expenditure for education obtained from charts on pages 17 and 18. Upper levels were 25% or above; Second Level 18-22%; Third Level 15-18%. State Averages: 18%.

Goal 2 - To improve existing libraries (Cont'd.)

b. Second Order

Criteria

(1) Second level of local expenditures for education

(2) Per capita income

(3) Consideration of existing finances and library resources

Counties - Lewis, Berkeley, Wood, Brooke, Harrison, Jackson, Marion, Raleigh, Upshur, Mercer, Wirt, Monongalia, Jefferson

(a) Fiscal goal $2.00 per capita

(b) 1.5 volumes per capita

(c) Staff - 2 professionals

(d) Periodicals in Reader's Guide

c. Third Order

Criteria

(1) Third level of local expenditures for education

(2) Per capita income

(3) Consideration of existing finances and library resources

Counties - Mineral, Hampshire, Hardy, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Clay, Nicholas, Preston, Putnam, Tyler, Wayne, Wetzel, Wyoming, Grant, Fayette

(a) Fiscal goal $1.00 per capita

(b) 1 volume per capita

(c) Staff - 1

Goal 2 - To improve existing libraries (Cont'd.)

d. Fourth Order

Criteria

(1) Economic condition of communities

(2) Population changes - high outmigration, high population loss, low level of support for education

Counties - Braxton, Calhoun, Barbour, Morgan, Doddridge

(a) Budget at least $5,000

(b) Volumes - 5,000

Counties - Monroe, Randolph

(a) Budget at least $10,000

(b) Volumes - 10,000

Counties - Mingo, McDowell

(a) Budget - $25,000

(b) Volumes - 20,000

e. Fifth Order - Shared support libraries

Criteria

(1) Inclusion in Goal 1 (no existing facilities). Program initially to be supported in part by the Commission, and then to grow into levels required of Fourth Order libraries.

Counties - Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Greenbrier, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Boone, Webster, Pendleton

3. To extend quality of services of libraries.

3.1 Special Groups

Objectives:

3.11 To establish library related programs especially for those 65 years of age, and over.

Program:

a. Provide for training and meaningful part-time employment for those 65 and over, in communities with newly established instant libraries.

b. Create special grants for public libraries to establish in-library or outreach programs, designed especially for the elderly, i.e., collections in senior citizen centers, communication lines, phone, mail and visitation.

c. Appoint a panel of those 65 and over, to participate and advise on library programs which will best relate to them.

3.12 To continue program designed for the rural poor.

3.13 To devise programs for the disadvantaged and other concentrations of low-income groups in both urban and rural locations.

3.2 Interlibrary Cooperation

Objectives:

3.21 To study the feasibility of various kinds of activities as a means of extending quality of library service. Centralized purchasing and processing at the State level for Regional and Service Center libraries, as well as small public libraries, is to be considered.

Program:

An evaluation must be made to determine if the project will take form of a full processing center, with books being received in Charleston and transshipped, processed to participating libraries, or if it will involve only the preparation of processing packages for books that the center has been notified were ordered by participating libraries.

Goal 3 - To extend quality of services of libraries (Cont'd.)

3.22 To create a union catalog and make available to all large public and academic libraries.

3.23 State Library to handle all interlibrary loan requests for material located both in state and out of state.

Program:

The union catalog of library holdings already includes the catalogs of fifty-two academic, public and special libraries in the State. A crash program is being instituted to complete the editing of the separate catalogs of these fifty-two libraries into one. When unionization is completed, the Commission plans to distribute the back file of the union catalog throughout the State on film, making location of interlibrary loan materials within the State possible from every library.

At present the Commission receives interlibrary loan requests from twenty-three libraries which are on the teletype network, searches for location and arranges for shipment of materials to the requesting library through regional cooperation and mail requests. This service is available to all libraries in the State.

3.24 To set up a clearinghouse for regional purchase of expensive reference materials and make such materials widely available to prevent unnecessary duplication, especially among State academic collections.

3.25 To develop a microfilming program for preservation of older or last copy materials discarded by individual libraries because of the condition of the materials.

3.26 To provide central exchange of duplicates and discarded books and gifts; one place with rare book information; bookstore in conjunction and preservation of useful materials is needed.

Program:

A planetary microfilm camera is being purchased which will enable the Commission to initiate a pilot project in the area of preservation. The State Commission has no storage facilities of its own at which exchange or depository collections could be housed. Such activities on the part of the State Commission will probably have to await the establishment of better physical facilities.

Procedures for exchange of information on ownership of, or intent to purchase expensive reference materials can easily be developed as an offshoot of information already being gathered and stored at the Commission, in conjunction with the union catalog updating for new acquisitions.

Goal 3 - To extend quality of services of libraries (Cont'd.)

3.27 To establish a compatible library borrower's card for all residents of West Virginia.

Program:

This suggestion would benefit students and transient businessmen. If the larger public libraries were to obtain trustee agreement in their local communities, the use of an existing identification, such as the State driver's license, would be the most economical type of card to introduce such a program.

The greatest public relations advantage would accrue if the West Virginia Library Commission were to require the honoring of a State library card in order to participate in State aid. In this case, the Library Commission would probably have to pick up the tab for the production and supply of such cards.

Existing communication devices, such as the teletype or WATS lines, might be used to check "credit" ratings.

3.3 Strengthening the State Library Agency

Objectives:

3.31 To promote regular consulting services for libraries throughout the State, with visits at least twice a year by the Commission.

3.32 To strengthen library service to State government by constructing a building to house all Library Commission functions in the Capitol Complex.

3.33 To expand the Commission's service in furnishing statistical and public information to West Virginia libraries.

3.34 To foster Regional Resource Libraries for the purpose of improving service from academic, special, and/or public libraries, and to prevent expensive duplication of materials.

3.35 To study and assist in developing library training programs as needed.

Program:

The Library Commission must assume a leading role in the development of public library service throughout the State. The Commission must administer grants-in-aid for developing library training programs as needed. Additional positions must be created to enable the Commission to employ librarians in specialized fields; i.e., automation and public relations,

as well as maintain consultants to aid communities in construction programs and patron services. It is important that each library in the State be made aware of the services of the Commission, and be able to count on assistance when the need is known.

Existing libraries will be encouraged to seek status as a Resource Center for special subject collection development, such as science, education, literature, economics, or audio-visual materials. The need must be clearly demonstrated through feasibility studies, including surveys of potential users, and analysis of costs. Official requests can be made through the Library Commission, and Resource Centers made operable as funds are available.

To function effectively and to centralize the many services offered by the Commission, but now housed in several locations far removed from government activities, highest priority and consideration must be given to gathering all functions under one roof, and providing a State Library building capable of housing existing and expanding operations of the Commission. This in itself will greatly strengthen the image of the Commission, hopefully enabling us to operate as an equal among other State agencies when the yearly plea for funds must be made.

3.4 Public Relations and Audiovisual

Objectives:

3.41 To develop a public relations through statewide publicity programs, including monthly notices to all publication and bulletins, and to all members of the Legislature.

3.42 To invite legislators into the library throughout the year to observe the service rendered, and to point out, during the legislative session, needs and definite use for funds requested.

3.43 To establish our own printing shop, or to seek services of the State operated printing shop, to make publicity materials available to all libraries.

3.44 To develop television programs to be used to great advantage, not only those like "Book Beat" or "Masterpiece Theatre", but other creative ways of using books, music, art forms, furnished through the cooperation of libraries, museums, theatres, etc.

3.45 To include a cultural multi-media resource, including films, microfiche, and recordings as a part of the Library Commission service. Use will be expedited through the issuance of an

annual catalog of holdings to encourage the statewide mail service.

3.46 To establish current event bookmobiles to circulate around the State during the summer months, putting on special programs for cities and counties, utilizing multi-media techniques and summer students as musicians, discussion leaders, and readers.

Program:

A year-round program of advanced library public relations techniques will do much to create a greater awareness of the various non-traditional programs available at the local public library, be it primitive or approaching sophistication.

The Commission has some mobile units which could be adapted for special programs. If personnel were secured and funded from non-library sources, the operations could be managed on a fairly modest budget. Unless adroit promotional expertise is employed, the impact would be limited. Selling the idea of the library as a "fun" center and a real gold mine of information "is worth at least two summers of demonstration".

Implementation of these programs designed to amass greater public acceptance, usage and support of libraries, will come from the Sate Library Commission. An active program backed up by a staff photographer, public relations consultant, traveling multi-media shows, heavy postering campaigns, and an extensive printing and graphic arts program, will dramatize plights and potentials of West Virginia's public libraries.

3.5 Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Objective:

3.51 To provide library services to the blind and physically handicapped.

Program:

Meeting the needs of the blind and physically handicapped can be as satisfactory as meeting the needs of a sighted person.

The Regional Library system, as developed by the Library of Congress, carrying out the mandates of the original Pratt-Smoot Bill of 1931 and amended several times since, now has been accepted as a must for West Virginia. The West Virginia Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped became the fiftieth regional library in this program as of July 1971.

The next five years will see a gradual growth in both services and program.

The staff, to keep pace with future needs, will require nine persons on a full-time basis; a director, a supervisor, book selection assistant, secretary, registration and circulation clerk, two pages, and two specialists for the tape program.

A vital aspect of service the next five years will be the cassette program. After a pattern of duplication is established with the first high speed duplicator (now on request), a second one will be needed to fulfill the demands of the public.

This tape program will be a vital aspect of library services for both the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and the West Virginia Library Commission.

The next five years should see the elimination of the periodical problems - the Library of Congress expects a direct mailing to the individuals by that time.

All of the equipment, talking books and cassette machines, should be handled by the West Virginia Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped within the next several years. This arrangement should be discussed with the Commissioner of Welfare within the next budget year.

The sub-regional programs will expand from three to six, on the supposition that the public libraries are on the up swing in West Virginia, and will realize the potentials of this program.

Contract service with Philadelphia will continue to serve readers with Braille and open reel tape materials. This area of service can be greatly expanded with volunteer groups assisting in preparing specialized materials here in the State.

3.6 State Institutional Services

Objective:

3.61 To improve libraries and to meet needs of library service in institutions.

Program:

Standards, as established by the American Library Association and the American Correctional Association, should continue

Goal 3 - To extend quality of services of libraries (Cont'd)

to serve as the guides for the West Virginia Library Commission in providing effective service to all institutions.

Library assistants should direct the services in the larger mental hospitals; Huntington, Weston, Lakin, and Spencer, with clerks (Clerk III's) to assist. Volunteer groups should be incorporated into library services. Smaller units, such as Guthrie and Roney's Point, should receive assistance in purchase of materials - newspapers, magazines and paperback titles, as well as consultant services of the West Virginia Library Commission.

All institutions should be encouraged to participate in the library program to provide adequate and accessible quarters, for the mutual benefit of the total institution population.

The West Virginia Library Commission staff should expand to include a "traveling" librarian for mental hospitals and a "traveling" librarian for correctional institutions, with a professional librarian coordinator on call for all all institutions. A broader base of contact needs to be established.

The program in the larger correctional institutions should be under the direction of library assistants with clerks to assist. The correctional institutions should be encouraged to assign inmates to work in the library. Special education directors of institutions should assist in the placement.

Moundsville, Huttonsville, and Pruntytown should have library assistants and clerks. Salem, the Industrial School for Girls, has a teacher-librarian on duty, and a school budget includes library materials, so here we should continue to provide any assistance possible, as required.

The smaller institutions need more direction geared to their specific type institution, and with an enlarged Commission staff, this will be a reality in the next five years.

The Library Commission staff should work even more closely these next five years with institutional administration, and greater cooperation should lead to improved library services.

Within the next five years, we would like to see a special grant awarded to the West Virginia Library Commission to carry out a special project with the Pruntytown Industrial School for Boys.

This project would be a multi-media library project to educate, inform and entertain. A television studio is already

on the premises, with closed circuit TV able to be installed in any location on that campus. There is no organized library program in the school, and in the cottages, reading is discouraged. These boys need a more specialized form of education and entertainment.

An active Advisory Council, representatives of many areas and agencies, will be a valuable asset to the institutional program, promoting ideas, not just receiving them!

Clerical assistance from the Department of Mental Health and Division of Corrections will be requested when units house more than 200 ambulatory patients or inmates.

CHAPTER VI

EVALUATION, DISSEMINATION AND COORDINATION

Periodic evaluation and reporting from project managers will be the present basis of our measuring effectiveness of our undertakings. Evaluation teams composed of Advisory Council members will assist the State Library staff and project managers in evaluation of the programs.

Suggested tools will include periodic statistical and narrative reports, on site visits by State Library staff, and such other procedures as may be suitable for the project.

Information derived from evaluation and reports will be published and disseminated through the West Virginia Library Commission Newsletter and through news releases, special reports, presentations, and mail outs.

It will be policy and procedure to encourage effective coordination of programs and projects under the Act, with library programs and projects operated by institutions of higher education, local elementary and secondary schools, along with other public or private library service. Program procedures will include consultation between program administrators at the State level, and consultation between administrators of various types of programs at local or regional level, with the aim of developing and coordinating cooperative programs and greater utilization of combined resources.

APPENDIX A

TABLES 1 - 29
(SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES)

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

FIVE YEAR PLAN

TABLE 1

W. VA. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: 1960-1970.

INDUSTRY	Annual Average, in thousands 1960	1965	1970
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	637.5	615.3	630.0
UNEMPLOYED	75.7	47.6	40.1
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	11.9	7.7	6.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED	561.5	566.7	588.8
Non-agricultural wage & Salary workers	460.0	576.6	513.9
Total Manufacturing	124.6	129.2	126.4
Lumber Wood Products	8.1	8.2	7.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	22.4	20.3	19.3
Primary Metals	25.1	26.2	25.4
Machinery	8.4	10.5	10.1
Chemicals	27.6	27.3	26.9
Other Durable & Nondurable Goods	33.2	36.8	21.7
Total Non-Manufacturing	335.5	347.3	387.6
Mining	56.3	47.9	48.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	51.0	42.4	44.2
Contract Construction	18.4	21.9	27.5
Transportation, Public Utilities	44.4	40.7	41.6
Trade	84.5	85.0	91.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13.3	14.1	15.7
Services	51.1	56.1	67.1
Government	56.5	81.7	95.6
Federal	11.8	12.2	13.4
State & Local	55.7	69.5	82.2
All other Nonagricultural	57.0	58.8	51.3
Agriculture	44.6	31.4	23.6

Source: West Virginia Dept. of Employment Security. Research and Statistical Division.

TABLE 2

SELECTED GENERAL ECONOMIC DATA--STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Calendar Years 1965 to 1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Estimated Population --(July 1)--(Thousands)	1,786	1,775	1,769	1,762	1,746	1,742
Total Personal Income (Millions)	$3,687	$3,949	$4,204	$4,426	$4,735	$5,103
Per Capita Personal Income (Hundreds)	$2,064	$2,225	$2,376	$2,511	$2.712	$2,929
Employment and Earnings						
Total Civilian Labor Force (Thousands)	615.3	623.6	625.4	629.0	623.4	630.0
Unemployed:						
Number (Thousands)	47.6	42.6	39.7	40.3	34.6	40.1
Percent of Total Civilian Labor Force	7.7%	6.8%	6.3%	6.4%	5.6%	6.4%
Total Employed (Thousands)	566.7	579.5	584.5	585.9	587.8	588.8
Total Non-Agricultural Employment (Thousands)	476.6	495.1	503.6	508.4	512.3	513.9
Employment by Classification (Thousands)						
Manufacturing	129.2	133.0	133.2	132.4	131.0	126.4
Mining	47.9	47.2	47.5	45.5	47.1	48.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.6
Trade--Wholesale and Retail	85.0	87.7	89.0	90.8	91.5	91.1
Government--Federal, State, and Local	81.7	88.5	92.1	94.9	95.0	95.6
Other	92.1	98.1	100.9	103.5	106.6	110.3
Average Weekly Earnings by Classification						
Manufacturing	$110.70	$114.21	$117.20	$122.43	$128.64	$136.12
Bituminous Coal Mining	148.32	146.07	156.31	148.31	162.21	185.72
Transportation, Excluding Taxicabs	111.05	114.79	118.27	125.14	132.19	139.96
Utilities--Electric, Gas, and Water	114.26	120.80	127.17	133.61	142.55	155.35

Source: Statistical Handbook, 1971

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Employment and Earnings						
Total Civilian Labor Force (Thousands)	615.3	623.6	625.4	629.0	623.4	630.0
Unemployed:						
Number (Thousands)	47.6	42.6	39.7	40.3	34.6	40.1
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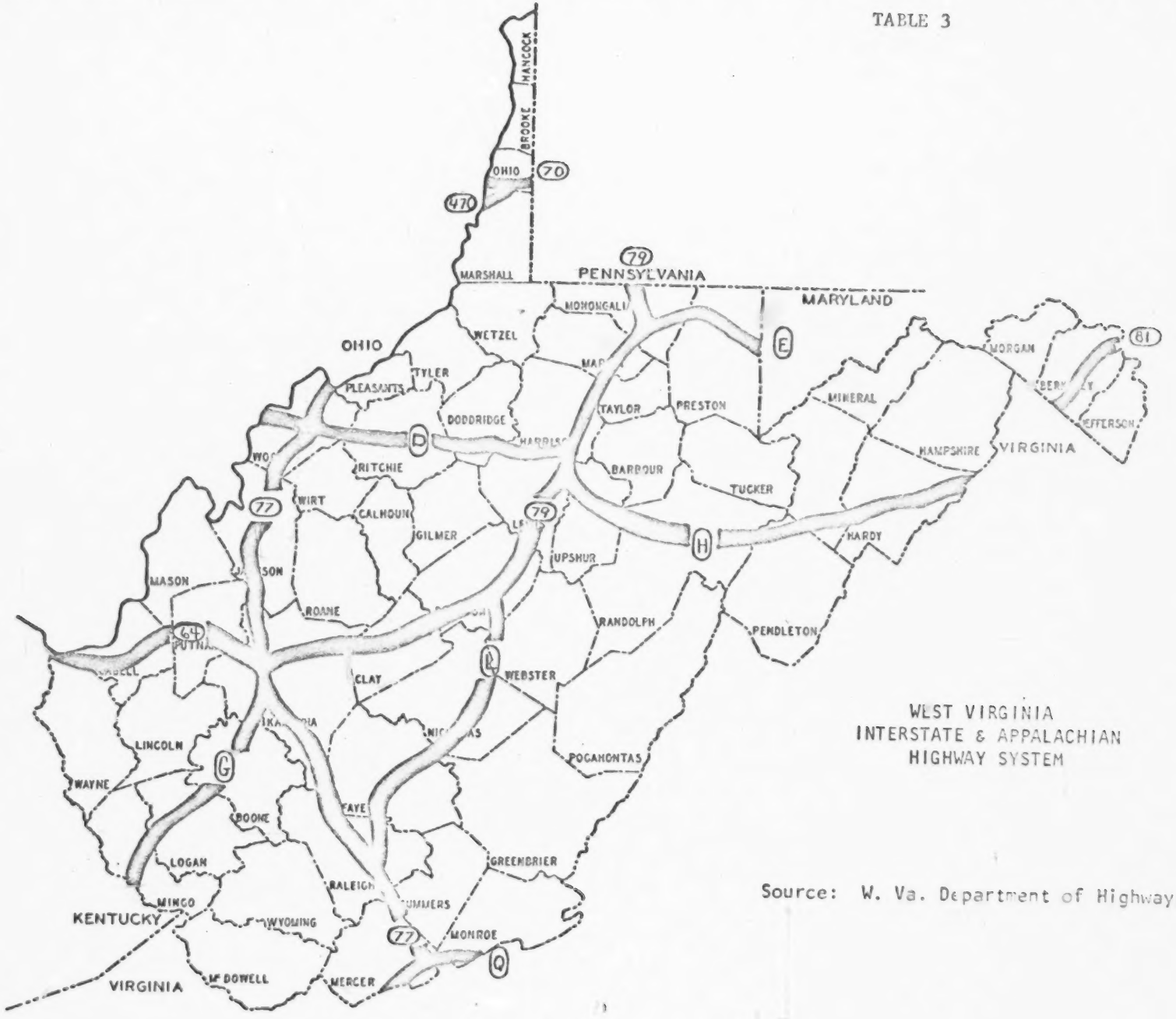
Total Employed (Thousands)	566.7	579.5	584.5	585.9	587.8	588.8
Total Non-Agricultural Employment (Thousands)	476.6	495.1	503.6	508.4	512.3	513.9
Employment by Classification (Thousands)						
Manufacturing	129.2	133.0	133.2	132.4	131.0	126.4
Mining	47.9	47.2	47.5	45.5	47.1	48.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.6
Trade--Wholesale and Retail	85.0	87.7	89.0	90.8	91.5	91.1
Government--Federal, State, and Local	81.7	88.5	92.1	94.9	95.0	95.6
Other	92.1	98.1	100.9	103.5	106.6	110.3
Average Weekly Earnings by Classification						
Manufacturing	$110.70	$114.21	$117.20	$122.43	$128.64	$136.12
Bituminous Coal Mining	148.32	146.07	156.31	148.31	162.21	185.72
Transportation, Excluding Taxicabs	111.05	114.79	118.27	125.14	132.19	139.96
Utilities--Electric, Gas, and Water	114.26	120.80	127.17	133.61	142.55	155.35

Source: Statistical Handbook, 1971

TABLE 3



WEST VIRGINIA
INTERSTATE & APPALACHIAN
HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Source: W. Va. Department of Highways.

TABLE 4

STATE SYSTEM MILEAGE

As of December 31, 1970

SYSTEM	PAVED	UNPAVED	TOTAL
Expressway	1,160	4	1,164
Trunkline	1,442	25	1,467
Feeder	2,977	77	3,054
State Local Service	8,292	17,719	26,011
Total	13,871	17,825	31,696

Note: There wae 211.32 miles of Interstate Highway opened to traffic as of December 31, 1970. This mileage is included in the Expressway total indicated above.

Therewere 257.99 miles of Interstate as of December 31, 1971.

1971 Statistics for the Expressway, Trunkline, Feeder, and Local Service Systems will be available by June 1, 1972.

Source: West Virginia Department of Highways.

TABLE 5

INTERSTATE MILEAGE OPENED TO TRAFFIC
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1972

COUNTY	ROUTE NUMBER	MILES
Wayne	I-64	5.91
Cabell	I-64	25.86
Putnam	I-64	13.65
Kanawha	I-64	7.01
Greenbrier	I-64	18.07
Ohio	I-70	14.45
Kanawha	I-77	7.40
Jackson	I-77	39.49
Wood	I-77	30.22
Mercer	I-77	18.07
Harrison	I-79	11.37
Marion	I-79	13.59
Monongalia	I-79	15.50
Lewis	I-79	1.40
Braxton	I-79	10.00
Berkeley	I-81	26.00
	Total	257.99

Source: West Virginia State Department of Highways.

TABLE 6

Percent Distribution by Race: 1960-1970
West Virginia

Percent	Total	White	Non-White Total	Negro	Other Races
1970	100.0	95.9	4.1	3.9	0.2
Urban	100.0	94.3	5.7	5.4	0.3
Rural	100.0	97.0	3.0	2.9	0.1
1960	100.0	95.1	4.9	4.8	-

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population. 1970.

since 1960. The proportion of non-white births by county is very small compared to the number of white births per county. (See Table 21)

In addition to the isolation of poor roads and age, these rural residents are isolated by poverty. Table 22 shows the average family income per county, the per cent of unemployed and the number of sub-adequate housing units in each county.

TABLE 7 Percentage change in population, 1960-70.

	Number	Percent change 1960-1970
The State	1,744,237	-6.2
Urban	679,491	-4.4
Rural	1,064,746	-7.4

TABLE 8 Percentage change in population, 1960-70 by county.

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Barbour	14,030	-9.3	Mercer	63,206	-7.3
Berkeley	36,356	7.6	Mineral	23,109	3.4
Boone	25,118	-12.7	Mingo	32,780	-17.5
Braxton	12,666	-16.4	Monongalia	63,714	14.6
Brooke	29,685	2.6	Monroe	11,272	-2.7
Cabell	106,918	-1.2	Morgan	8,547	2.0
Calhoun	7,046	-11.3	Nicolas	22,552	-11.3
Clay	9,330	-21.9	Ohio	64,197	-6.2
Doddridge	6,389	-8.3	Pendelton	7,031	-13.1
Fayette	49,332	-20.1	Pleasants	7,274	2.1
Gilmer	7,782	-3.3	Pocahontas	8,870	-12.5
Grant	8,607	3.6	Preston	25,455	-6.5
Greenbrier	32,090	-6.8	Putnam	27,625	17.2
Hampshire	11,710	---	Raleigh	70,080	-10.0
Hancock	39,749	0.3	Randolph	24,596	-6.7
Hardy	8,855	-4.9	Ritchie	10,145	-6.5
Harrison	73,028	-6.2	Roane	14,111	-10.2
Jackson	20,903	12.7	Summers	13,213	-15.5
Jefferson	21,280	14.0	Taylor	13,878	-7.5
Kanawha	229,515	-9.3	Tucker	7,447	-3.9
Lewis	17,847	-9.5	Tyler	9,929	-1.0
Lincoln	18,912	-6.7	Upshur	19,092	4.4
Logan	46,269	-24.5	Wayne	37,581	-3.6
McDowell	50,666	-29.0	Webster	9,809	-28.5
Marion	61,356	-3.7	Wetzel	20,314	5.0
Marshall	37,598	-1.2	Wirt	4,154	-5.4
Mason	24,306	-0.6	Wood	86,818	10.8
			Wyoming	30,095	-13.6

TABLE 9

POPULATION OF THE STATE: 1910 TO 1970

THE STATE

	Population	Change from preceding census	
		Number	Percent
1970 (April 1)	1,744,237	-116,184	-6.2
1960 (April 1)	1,860,421	-145,131	-7.2
1950 (April 1)	2,005,552	103,578	5.4

URBAN

	Places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from Preceding Census	
			Number	Percent
1970 (April 1)	53	679,491	-31,610	-4.5
1960 (April 1)	56	711,101	16,614	2.4
1950 (April 1)	61	694,487	---	---

RURAL

	Population	Change from Preceding Census		PERCENT OF TOTAL	
		Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
1970 (April 1)	1,064,746	-84,574	-7.4	39.0	61.0
1960 (April 1)	1,149,320	-161,745	-12.3	38.2	61.8
1950 (April 1)	1,311,065	---	---	34.6	65.4

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1970.

POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY: 1950 - 1970

County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	POPULATION DENSITY (People Per Square Mile) 1950	1960	1970	20 Year Change (People per Sq. Mile)
STATE	24,079	83	77	72	- 11
Barbour	336	59	46	42	- 17
Berkeley	316	96	107	115	+ 19
Boone	501	66	57	50	- 16
Braxton	517	35	29	24	- 11
Brooke	89	302	325	334	+ 32
Cabell	279	387	388	383	- 4
Calhoun	271	37	28	25	- 12
Clay	342	44	35	27	- 17
Doddridge	319	28	22	20	- 8
Fayette	659	125	94	75	- 50
Gilmer	339	29	24	23	- 6
Grant	477	18	17	18	-
Greenbrier	1,026	39	34	31	- 7
Hampshire	639	20	18	18	- 2
Hancock	82	419	483	485	+ 66
Hardy	585	17	16	15	- 2
Harrison	418	204	186	175	- 29
Jackson	463	33	40	45	+ 12
Jefferson	211	81	89	101	+ 20
Kanawha	908	264	279	253	- 11
Lewis	392	54	50	46	- 8
Lincoln	438	51	46	43	- 8
Logan	456	170	135	101	- 69
McDowell	533	186	134	95	- 91
Marion	309	232	206	199	- 33
Marshall	306	121	124	123	+ 2
Mason	432	55	57	56	+ 1
Mercer	417	180	164	152	- 18
Mineral	330	68	68	70	+ 2
Mingo	423	112	94	77	- 35
Monongalia	365	167	152	175	+ 8
Monroe	473	28	25	34	- 4
Morgan	233	36	36	37	+ 1
Nicholas	649	43	39	35	- 8
Ohio	107	670	640	600	- 70
Pendleton	695	13	12	10	- 3
Pleasants	130	49	55	56	+ 7
Pocahontas	943	13	11	9	- 4
Preston	645	49	42	39	- 10
Putnam	349	60	68	79	+ 19
Raleigh	604	159	129	116	- 43
Randolph	1,036	30	25	24	- 6
Ritchie	452	28	24	22	- 6
Roane	487	38	32	29	- 9
Summers	358	53	44	37	- 16

Note: Tables 11 and 12 - Difference in figures under "Land Area in Sq. Miles" comes from the use of two sources of materials.

TABLE 10

(continued) POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY: 1950 - 1970

County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	POPULATION DENSITY (People Per Square Mile) 1950	1960	1970	20 Year Change (People per Sq. Mi.)
Taylor	170	108	88	82	- 26
Tucker	421	25	18	18	- 7
Tyler	256	41	39	39	- 2
Upshur	352	55	52	54	- 1
Wayne	513	75	76	73	- 2
Webster	551	33	25	18	- 15
Wetzel	362	56	53	56	-
Wirt	234	22	19	18	- 4
Wood	378	181	213	236	+ 55
Wyoming	504	75	69	60	- 15

Source: West Virginia Department of Health. Vital Statistics, 1970.

TABLE 11
POPULATION DENSITY OF COUNTIES: 1970

County	Land Area in Square Miles, 1970	TOTAL Number	TOTAL Per Square Mile
THE STATE	24,070	1,744,237	72.5
Barbour	341	14,030	41.1
Berkeley	316	36,356	115.1
Boone	501	25,118	50.1
Braxton	511	12,666	24.8
Brooke	88	29,685	337.3
Cabell	279	106,918	383.2
Calhoun	281	7,046	25.1
Clay	343	9,330	27.2
Doddridge	319	6,389	20.0
Fayette	663	49,332	74.4
Gilmer	339	7,782	23.0
Grant	478	8,607	18.0
Greenbrier	1,026	32,090	31.3
Hampshire	639	11,710	18.3
Hancock	83	39,749	478.9
Hardy	585	8,855	15.1
Harrison	418	73,028	174.7
Jackson	461	20,903	45.3
Jefferson	211	21,280	100.9
Kanawha	907	229,515	253.0
Lewis	392	17,847	45.5
Lincoln	438	18,912	43.2
Logan	456	46,269	101.5
McDowell	533	50,666	95.1
Marion	311	61,356	197.3
Marshall	304	37,598	123.7
Mason	433	24,306	56.1
Mercer	417	63,206	151.6
Mineral	330	23,109	70.0
Mingo	423	32,780	77.5
Monongalia	365	63,714	174.6
Monroe	473	11,272	23.8
Morgan	233	8,547	36.7
Nicholas	642	22,552	35.1
Ohio	106	64,197	605.6
Pendleton	695	7,031	10.1
Pleasants	129	7,274	56.4
Pocahontas	943	8,870	9.4
Preston	645	25,455	39.5
Putnam	348	27,625	79.4
Raleigh	605	70,080	115.8
Randolph	1,036	24,596	23.7
Ritchie	452	10,145	22.4

TABLE 11 CONTINUED
POPULATION DENSITY OF COUNTIES: 1970

County	Land Area in Square Miles, 1970	TOTAL	
		Number	Per Square Mile
Roane	487	14,111	29.0
Summers	350	13,213	37.8
Taylor	174	12,878	79.8
Tucker	421	7,447	17.7
Tyler	256	9,929	38.8
Upshur	352	19,092	54.2
Wayne	513	37,581	73.3
Webster	551	9,809	17.8
Wetzel	363	20,314	56.0
Wirt	235	4,154	17.7
Wood	368	86,818	235.9
Wyoming	504	30,095	59.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population

TABLE 12 Population density by county: West Virginia, 1970

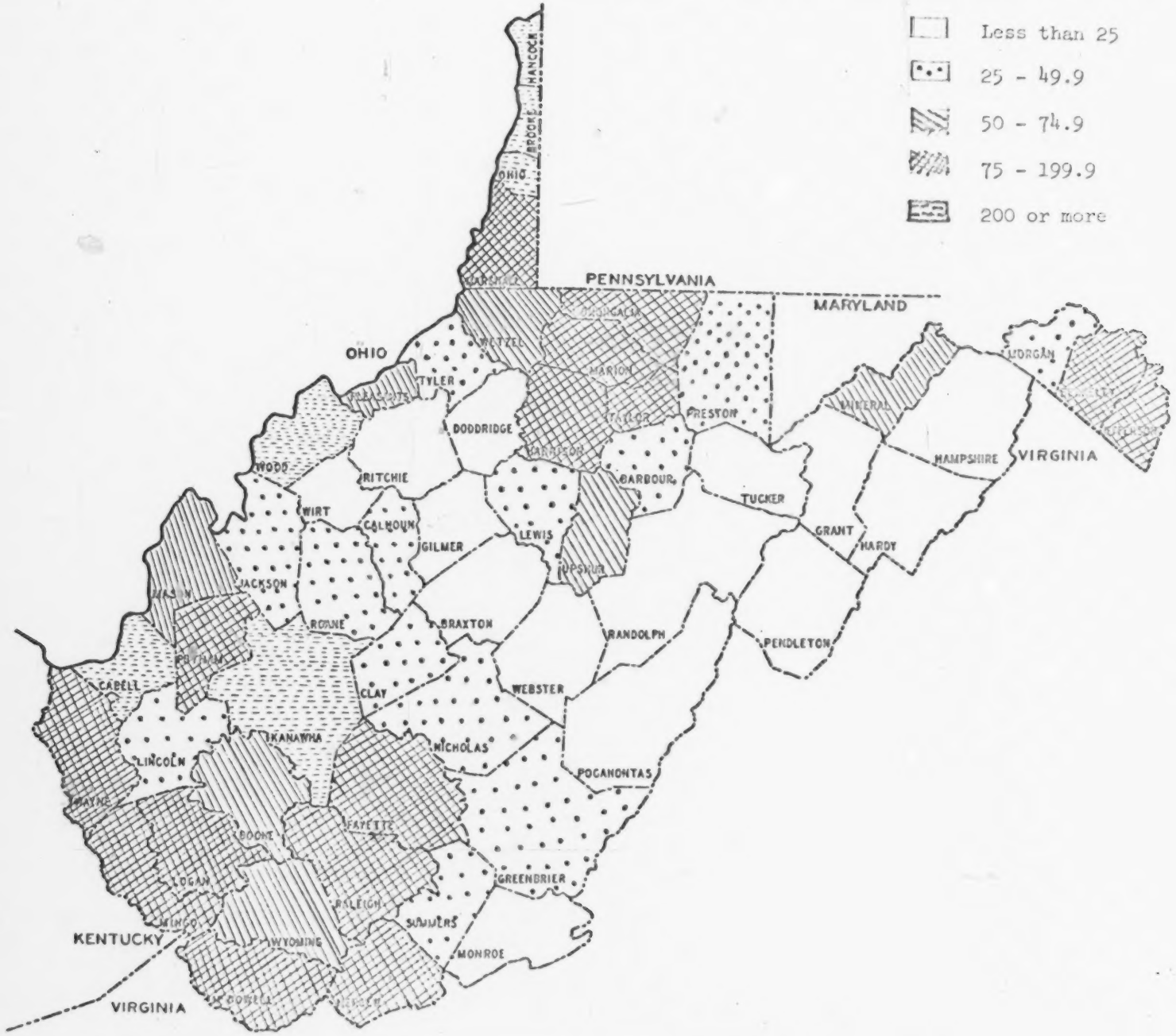


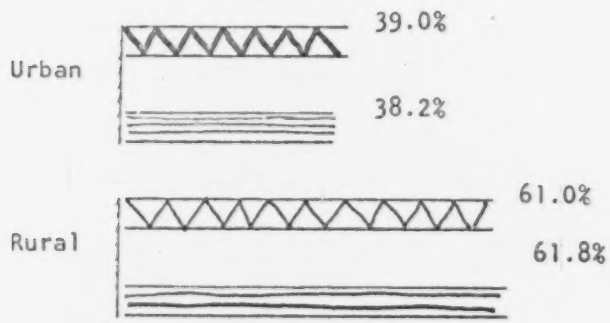
TABLE 13

Number of Inhabitants

Percent Distribution
by Place of Residence

1970 and 1960

The State-Urban and Rural

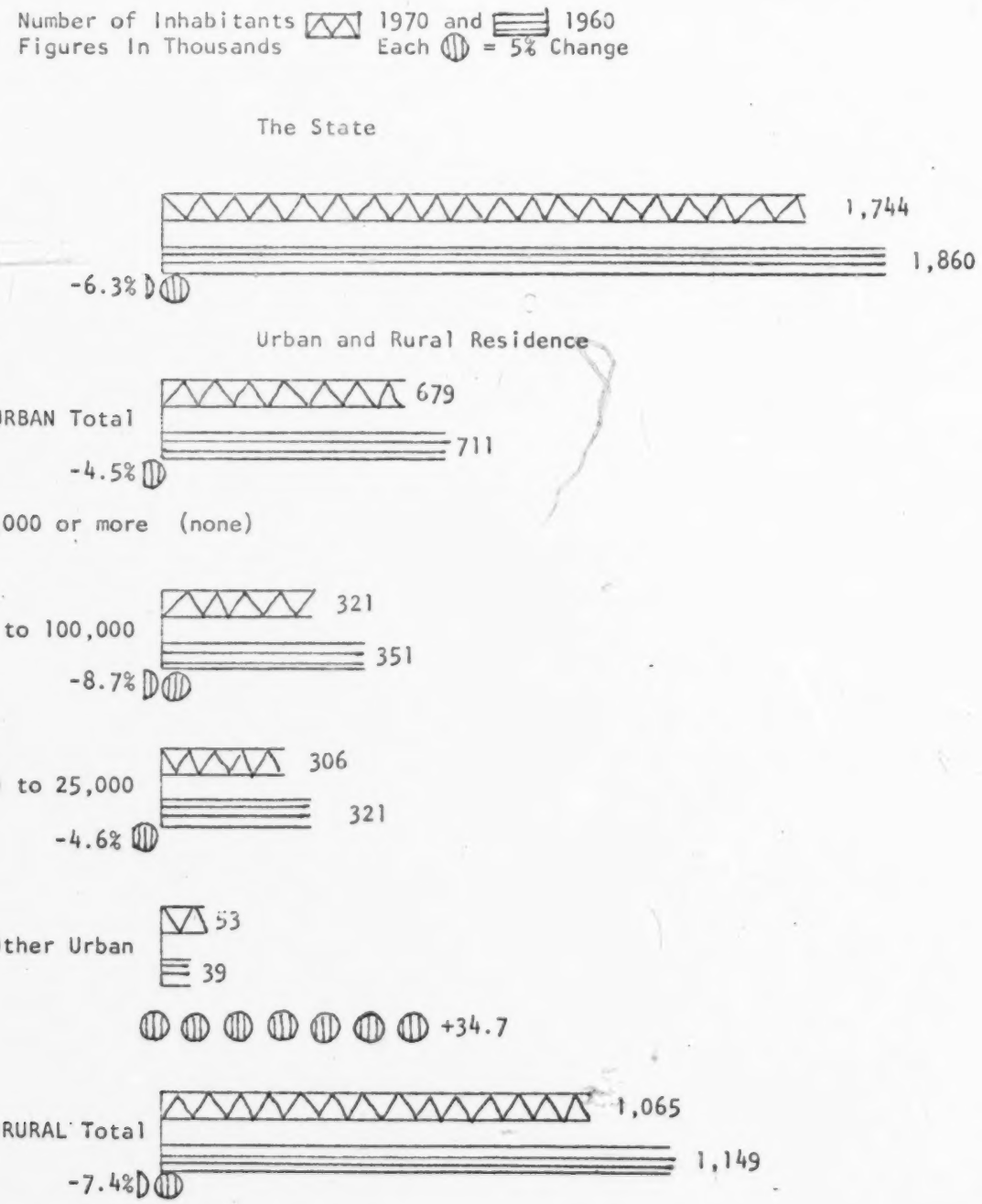


	Urban		
Places of 100,000 or more	(none)		
Places of 25,000 to 100,000	47.2%	49.4%	
Places of 2,500 to 25,000	45.0%	45.1%	
Other Urban	7.8%	5.5%	

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970

TABLE 14

WEST VIRGINIA — Number of Inhabitants



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census., 1970.

TABLE 15

POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE: 1960 TO 1970

Size of Place	1970	1960
Population:		
Urban	679,491	711,101
Places of 2,500 or more	626,763	671,963
50,000 to 100,000	145,820	222,823
25,000 to 50,000	175,051	128,587
10,000 to 25,000	131,093	136,016
5,000 to 10,000	83,880	94,260
2,500 to 5,000	90,919	90,277
Places less than 2,500	14,860	8,321
Other urban	37,868	30,817
Rural	1,064,746	1,149,320
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	129,246	146,930
Places less than 1,000	53,107	50,803
Other Rural	882,393	951,587
Cumulative summary:		
100,000 or more	-	-
50,000 or more	145,820	222,823
25,000 or more	320,871	351,410
10,000 or more	451,964	487,426
5,000 or more	535,844	581,686
2,500 or more	626,763	671,963

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE: 1960 TO 1970

Urban	39.0	38.2
Places of 2,500 or more	35.9	36.1
50,000 to 100,000	8.4	12.0
25,000 to 50,000	10.0	6.9
10,000 to 25,000	7.5	7.3
5,000 to 10,000	4.8	5.1
2,500 to 5,000	5.2	4.9
Places less than 2,500	0.9	0.4
Other urban	2.2	1.7
Rural	61.0	61.8
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	7.4	7.9
Places less than 1,000	3.0	2.7
Other rural	50.6	51.1
Cumulative Summary:		
100,000 or more	-	-
50,000 or more	8.4	12.0
25,000 or more	18.4	18.9
10,000 or more	25.9	26.2
5,000 or more	30.7	31.3
2,500 or more	35.9	36.1

. Sources for both charts: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

TABLE 16

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED PLACES: 1970

SIZE OF PLACE	All Places		Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Total	249	823,976	225	787,347	24	36,629
Places of --						
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	2	145,820	2	145,820	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	5	175,051	5	175,051	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	8	131,093	8	131,093	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	12	83,880	12	83,880	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	26	90,919	25	87,076	1	3,843
2,000 to 2,500	22	50,161	20	45,536	2	4,625
1,500 to 2,000	25	42,237	17	29,173	8	13,064
1,000 to 1,500	42	49,745	29	34,648	13	15,097
500 to 1,000	53	38,555	53	38,555	-	-
200 to 500	44	15,096	44	15,096	-	-
Less than 200	10	1,419	10	1,419	-	-
CUMULATIVE SUMMARY:						
Places of --						
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	2	145,820	2	145,820	-	-
25,000 or more	7	320,871	7	320,871	-	-
10,000 or more	15	451,964	15	451,964	-	-
5,000 or more	27	535,844	27	535,844	-	-
2,500 or more	53	626,763	52	622,920	1	3,843
2,000 or more	75	676,924	72	668,456	3	8,468
1,500 or more	100	719,161	89	697,629	11	21,532
1,000 or more	142	768,906	118	732,277	24	36,629
500 or more	195	807,461	171	770,832	24	36,629
200 or more	239	822,557	215	785,928	24	36,629

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1970.

TABLE 17

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE: 1950 TO 1970

Places	Population	Change from Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
Beckley			
1970	19,884	1,242	6.7
1960	18,642	-755	-3.9
1950	19,397	6,545	50.9
Bluefield			
1970	15,921	-3,335	-17.3
1960	19,256	-2,250	-10.5
1950	21,506	865	4.2
Charleston			
1970	71,505	-14,291	-16.7
1960	85,796	12,295	16.7
1950	73,501	5,587	8.2
Clarksburg			
1970	24,864	-3,248	-11.6
1960	28,112	-3,902	-12.2
1950	32,014	1,435	4.7
Fairmont			
1970	26,093	-1,384	-5.0
1960	27,477	-1,869	-6.4
1950	29,346	6,241	27.0
Huntington			
1970	74,315	-9,312	-11.1
1960	83,627	-2,726	- 3.2
1950	86,353	7,517	9.5
Martinsburg			
1970	14,626	- 553	-3.6
1960	15,179	- 442	-2.8
1950	15,621	558	3.7
Morgantown			
1970	29,431	6,944	30.9
1960	22,487	-3,038	-11.9
1950	25,575	8,870	53.3

TABLE 18

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE: 1950 TO 1970, cont.

Places	Population	Change from Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
Moundsville			
1970	13,560	-1,603	-10.6
1960	15,163	391	2.6
1950	14,772	604	4.3
Parkersburg			
1970	44,208	-589	-1.3
1960	44,797	15,113	50.9
1950	29,684	-419	-1.4
St. Albans			
1970	14,356	-747	-4.9
1960	15,103	5,233	53.0
1950	9,870	6,312	177.4
South Charleston			
1970	16,333	-2,847	-14.8
1960	19,180	2,494	14.9
1950	16,686	6,309	60.8
Vienna			
1970	11,549	2,168	23.1
1960	9,381	3,361	55.8
1950	6,020	3,632	152.1
Weirton			
1970	27,131	-1,070	-3.8
1960	28,201	4,196	17.5
1950	24,005	---	---
Wheeling			
1970	48,188	-5,212	-9.8
1960	53,400	-5,491	-9.3
1950	58,891	-2,208	-3.6

TABLE 19

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY LARGEST CITIES, 1970

Place	TOTAL	UNDER 18 YEARS TOTAL	UNDER 18 YEARS PERCENT	18 - 64 TOTAL	18 - 64 PERCENT	65 & Over TOTAL	65 & Over PERCENT
Huntington	74,315	19,782	26.5	44,183	59.5	10,350	14.0
Charleston	71,505	20,646	28.7	41,864	58.6	8,995	12.7
Wheeling	48,188	13,803	28.6	27,132	56.3	7,253	15.1
Parkersburg	44,208	14,061	31.6	24,735	56.1	5,412	12.3
Morgantown	29,431	5,786	19.6	20,954	71.3	2,691	9.1
Weirton	27,131	9,137	33.7	15,752	58.1	2,242	8.3
Fairmont	26,093	6,654	25.5	15,701	60.2	3,738	14.3
Clarksburg	24,864	6,540	26.0	14,207	56.3	4,117	16.7
Beckley	19,884	5,644	28.3	11,356	56.2	2,884	14.5
South Charleston	16,333	5,047	30.2	9,943	61.2	1,343	8.6
Bluefield	15,921	4,632	29.1	8,837	55.5	2,452	15.5
Martinsburg	14,626	4,473	30.5	8,196	56.1	1,956	13.4
St. Albans	14,356	4,846	33.7	8,425	58.8	1,085	7.5
Moundsville	13,560	3,976	29.3	7,943	58.5	1,641	12.1
Vienna	11,549	4,240	36.7	6,395	55.5	914	7.8
Dunbar	9,151	2,761	30.0	5,539	60.7	851	9.2
Elkins	8,287	2,238	26.9	4,785	57.8	1,264	15.3
Nitro	8,019	2,691	33.5	4,753	59.3	575	7.2
Weston	7,323	1,532	20.9	4,260	58.2	1,531	20.9
Buckhannon	7,261	1,709	23.4	4,631	63.8	921	12.8
Princeton	7,253	1,959	27.0	4,110	56.7	1,184	16.3
Keyser	6,586	1,855	28.0	3,837	58.4	834	13.6
New Martinsville	6,528	2,264	34.6	3,648	55.9	616	9.5
Grafton	6,433	1,864	28.9	3,447	53.6	1,122	17.4
Pt. Pleasant	6,122	2,075	33.9	3,376	55.2	671	10.9

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Governor's Office of Federal-State Relations, 1971.

AGE AND DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY, 1970

COUNTY	TOTAL	UNDER 18 YEARS		18 - 64		65 & Over		MEDIAN AGE
		TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	
Barbour	14,030	4,384	31.2	7,621	54.4	2,025	14.4	31.5
Berkeley	36,356	12,152	33.4	20,173	55.6	4,031	11.1	30.5
Boone	25,118	9,154	36.3	13,426	53.6	2,538	10.1	28.6
Braxton	12,666	4,194	33.2	6,573	51.8	1,899	15.0	33.2
Brooke	29,685	10,131	34.1	16,786	56.6	2,768	9.3	29.9
Cabell	106,918	31,273	29.2	62,650	58.6	12,995	12.2	31.5
Calhoun	7,046	2,353	33.7	3,693	52.0	1,000	14.2	32.0
Clay	9,330	3,725	39.9	4,536	48.5	1,069	11.6	26.6
Doddridge	6,389	2,125	33.2	3,211	50.3	1,053	16.5	34.7
Fayette	49,332	16,853	34.1	26,311	53.4	6,168	12.5	32.1
Gilmer	7,782	2,288	29.3	4,470	57.4	1,024	13.2	24.8
Grant	8,607	3,074	35.4	4,539	53.1	994	11.5	29.1
Greenbrier	32,090	10,638	33.1	17,378	54.2	4,074	12.8	32.3
Hampshire	11,710	4,077	35.1	6,263	53.0	1,370	11.9	30.0
Hancock	39,749	13,978	35.2	22,484	56.6	3,287	8.3	30.1
Hardy	8,855	2,928	33.1	4,807	54.3	1,120	12.6	32.1
Harrison	73,028	22,649	30.9	40,875	56.0	9,504	13.1	33.7
Jackson	20,903	7,981	38.1	11,019	52.8	1,903	9.0	28.5
Jefferson	21,280	7,105	33.4	12,259	57.6	1,916	9.0	27.1
Kanawha	229,515	75,617	32.8	132,370	57.8	21,528	9.4	30.4
Lewis	17,847	5,142	28.8	9,755	54.7	2,950	16.6	37.2
Lincoln	18,912	7,192	37.9	9,687	51.3	2,033	10.8	27.0
Logan	46,269	17,725	38.2	24,335	52.7	4,209	9.1	27.3
McDowell	50,666	19,925	39.3	26,186	51.7	4,555	9.0	26.0
Marion	61,356	18,083	29.4	35,244	57.5	8,029	13.1	33.5
Marshall	37,598	12,260	32.6	21,237	56.4	4,101	10.9	30.9
Mason	24,306	8,587	35.4	13,171	54.2	2,548	10.4	29.1
Mercer	63,206	20,220	31.9	35,643	56.4	7,343	11.6	30.5
Mineral	23,109	7,765	33.6	12,951	56.1	2,393	10.3	29.5
Mingo	32,780	13,244	40.2	16,359	50.1	3,177	9.7	24.9

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Source: Governor's Office of Federal-State Relations, 1971.

TABLE 21

BIRTHS PER COUNTY
WEST VIRGINIA NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH BY RACE BY COUNTY, 1970*

	WHITE total	NON-WHITE total		WHITE total	NON-WHITE total
State	28,887	1,307			
Barbour	211	3	Mercer	1,021	104
Berkeley	618	43	Mineral	396	17
Boone	431	3	Mingo	648	19
Braxton	212	1	Monongalia	1,076	27
Brooke	446	5	Monroe	174	1
Cabell	1,870	98	Morgan	149	3
Calhoun	88	-	Nicholas	401	1
Clay	171	10	Ohio	1,078	53
Doddridge	89	1	Pendleton	103	3
Fayette	678	82	Pleasants	122	-
Gilmer	121	-	Pocahontas	125	14
Grant	177	-	Preston	419	1
Greenbrier	502	31	Putnam	428	1
Hampshire	194	3	Raleigh	1,123	124
Hancock	644	21	Randolph	438	3
Hardy	136	2	Ritchie	159	-
Harrison	1,191	14	Roane	222	-
Jackson	347	-	Summers	168	7
Jefferson	350	69	Taylor	237	1
Kanawha	3,450	285	Tucker	136	-
Lewis	247	1	Tyler	207	-
Lincoln	368	2	Upshur	302	2
Logan	884	29	Wayne	645	3
McDowell	862	160	Webster	187	-
Marion	977	43	Wetzel	411	1
Marshall	677	2	Wirt	69	-
Mason	371	9	Wood	1,514	20
			Wyoming	617	9

*Source: West Virginia Department of Health. Vital Statistics, 1970.

TABLE 22

	AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	SUB-ADEQUATE HOUSING	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT AS % OF CIVILI WORK FORCE
STATE	$4,572	597,266	108,583	47,300	7.2
COUNTY:					
Barbour	2,807		1,852	310	7.3
Berkeley	4,725		2,021	980	4.4
Boone	4,139		2,054	875	4.0
Braxton	2,610		2,004	430	9.0
Brooke	5,984		554	700	1.0
Cabell	5,278		2,577	3,900	7.5
Calhoun	2,635		1,026	380	15.6
Clay	2,614		1,618	280	15.8
Doddridge	3,041		902	855	5.2
Fayette	3,862		4,274	1,430	10.0
Gilmer	2,719		945	130	5.3
Grant	2,437		905	100	2.2
Greenbrier	3,426		2,834	720	5.7
Hampshire	2,925		1,817	240	5.8
Hancock	6,912		505	700	1.0
Hardy	2,795		1,392	250	7.6
Harrison	4,969		2,646	280	2.0
Jackson	4,707		1,569	370	4.5
Jefferson	4,201		1,553	980	4.0
Kanawha	5,862		6,079	5,800	1.0
Lewis	3,503		1,261	710	9.3
Lincoln	2,659		2,606	550	15.9
Logan	4,876		3,440	875	4.2
McDowell	3,932		6,343	1,060	6.7
Marion	5,153		2,137	1,080	4.4
Marshall	5,157		1,169	2,100	
Mason	4,418		2,158	1,290	14.9
Mercer	4,073		3,893	1,550	7.0
Mineral	4,491		1,030	1,045	5.2
Mingo	3,410		3,396	1,070	12.3
Mcnongalia	4,415		2,437	1,520	5.7
Monroe	2,597		1,426	720	5.0
Morgan	3,608		804	170	6.9
Nicholas	3,507		2,194	980	11.2
Ohio	5,428		1,104	2,100	1.0

TABLE 22

	AVERAGE INCOME	SUB-ADEQUATE HOUSING	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT AS % OF CIVILIA WORK FORCE
Pendleton	$2,490	1,109	170	6.6
Pleasants	4,664	481	90	3.1
Pocahontas	3,160	1,139	280	8.8
Preston	3,214	2,656	530	7.1
Putnam	4,779	1,853	430	5.1
Raleigh	3,845	4,621	1,380	6.4
Randolph	3,547	2,159	700	7.8
Ritchie	3,355	986	190	5.1
Roane	3,098	1,489	380	6.7
Summers	2,698	1,753	400	10.5
Taylor	3,425	1,109	500	11.8
Tucker	2,887	610	120	4.9
Tyler	3,903	848	210	7.0
Upshur	3,256	1,891	370	5.8
Wayne	4,110	2,790	3,900	7.5
Webster	2,476	1,809	410	13.5
Wetzel	5,249	1,212	570	10.8
Wirt	3,058	730	1,265	4.0
Wood	5,499	1,972	1,265	3.0
Wyoming	4,740	2,741	330	3/5

Source for Average Family Income and Sub-Adequate Housing: 1960 Census (latest figures available).

Source for Unemployment Statistics: West Virginia Department of Employment Security: WEST VIRGINIA WORK FORCE, 1967 - 1970, and EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA LABOR AREAS 1970 - 1971.

TABLE 23

SCHOOL YEARS 1960-1961 to 1969-70

School Year	Number of Schools	Net Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Per Capita Cost°	Number of Teachers	Pupil Teacher Ratio°
1960-61	2,643	446,795	410,884	$259.16	17,161	23.94
1961-62	2,418	445,988	409,332	279.87	17,110	23.92
1962-63	2,287	447,419	408,814	275.38	17,226	23.69
1963-64	2,104	447,821	410,894	289.86	17,523	23.45
1964-65	1,946	444,937	408,535	296.63	17,499	23.35
1965-66	1,799	438,625	400,864	344.28	17,889	22.40
1966-67	1,660	431,192	393,987	409.70	18,176	21.68
1967-68	1,565	426,233	388,385	466.53	18,392	21.12
1968-69	1,491	420,347	380,361	518.28	18,470	20.59
1969-70*	1,443	412,551	372,278	614.51	18,682	19.93

°Based on average daily attendance.
*Preliminary data.

Source: Department of Education - State Superintendent of Free Schools, Educational Statistical Summary, annual report for each school year.

TABLE 24

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER FOR W. VA., 1950 and 1960

State 1950 Age	None	Elementary School 1 & 2	3 & 4	5 & 6	7 & 8	High School 1 & 2	3 & 4	College 1-4 yrs. or more	Median
14 and over	28,780	31,255	97,455	178,400	446,215	190,050	280,420	124,675	8.7
State 1960 Age									
Total 14 and over	24,112	21,587	72,353	131,351	386,819	197,066	325,574	136,553	9.1
14-24 years	2,222	1,998	3,864	17,036	65,076	81,641	95,446	21,956	10.2
25-34 years	22,630	1,364	4,312	18,110	43,395	37,628	85,565	18,053	11.5
35-44 years	1,988	2,329	8,770	20,539	66,340	35,541	77,645	31,396	10.1
45-64 years	7,625	8,419	31,314	50,055	84,661	35,611	57,683	43,197	8.4
65 + years	11,823	8,144	27,697	37,743	77,252	10,196	15,401	15,448	8.0

The median school years for those 25 years or older in 1960 was 8.8, a .3 increase from 1950. In 1960 5% of the population had a college level education and 30% had completed high school.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960. 1970 figures not available.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF DISABLED
INDIVIDUALS 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

Years	No. in Sample	%
None	30	3.3
1- 8	514	56.1
9-12	300	32.7
13-16	62	6.8
17 and over	10	1.1
Total	916	100.0

EMPLOYMENT CONDITION OF
INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OR OLDER

	No. in Sample	% in Sample	% in W.Va. Population	% in U.S. Population
EMPLOYED	262	30.4	41.5	57.4
UNEMPLOYED	601	69.6	58.5	42.6

It is estimated that of 234,009 handicapped individuals 14 years and over, 168, 953 are not employed.

OCCUPATIONS OF DISABLED

Description	No. in Sample	%
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	26	2.7
Farmers and farm managers	9	.9
Farm laborers & farm foreman	4	.4
Managers, officials & proprietors	25	2.6
Clerical & kindred workers	20	2.1
Sales workers	19	2.0
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred workers	61	6.3
Operatives (including miners)	127	13.1
Domestic workers	9	.9
Service workers (except Domestics)	45	4.6
Laborers	70	7.2
Homemakers & unpaid family workers	256	26.4
Students	107	11.0
Military personnel	1	.1
Pre-school	16	1.7
Unclassified & not reported	175	18.0
	970	100.0

Source: W. Va. Department of Welfare, THE OPEN DOOR.

AGE OF DISABLED AND PROJECTION

Age in Years	No. in Sample	% in Sample	1966
11 or less	54	5.6	14,065
12-64	687	70.8	177,821
65 or over	229	23.6	59,274
Total	970	100.0	251,160

SEX OF DISABLED AND PROJECTION

Sex	No. in Sample	% in Sample	1966
Male	538	55.5	139,394
Female	432	44.5	111,766
Total	970	100.0	251,160

RACE OF DISABLED AND PROJECTION

Race	No. in Sample	% in Sample	1966
White	900	92.8	233,076
Negro	69	7.1	17,832
Other	1	.1	252
Total	970	100.0	251,160

Source: W. Va. Department of Welfare, THE OPEN DOOR.

TABLE 27

AVERAGE MONTHLY
WELFARE CASELOAD BY COUNTIES
1971

COUNTY	#	COUNTY	#
Barbour	564	Mineral	456
Berkeley	486	Mingo	2,176
Boone	1,169	Monongalia	738
Braxton	634	Monroe	450
Brooke	538	Morgan	157
Cabell	2,939	Nicholas	588
Calhoun	432	Ohio	1,314
Clay	653	Pendleton	331
Doddridge	159	Pleasants	141
Fayette	1962	Pocahontas	370
Gilmer	341	Preston	711
Grant	252	Putnam	612
Greenbrier	881	Raleigh	1,966
Hampshire	313	Randolph	1,106
Hancock	439	Ritchie	338
Hardy	364	Roane	546
Harrison	1,064	Summers	775
Jackson	423	Taylor	380
Jefferson	260	Tucker	271
Kanawha	5,113	Tyler	296
Lewis	749	Upshur	588
Lincoln	1,322	Wayne	1,795
Logan	1,710	Webster	746
McDowell	2,797	Wetzel	584
Marion	1,077	Wirt	113
Marshall	769	Wood	1,265
Mason	595	Wyoming	934
Mercer	2,044		

Total average monthly caseload 49,796

TABLE 28

PERCENT AVERAGE COUNTY WELFARE CASELOADS OF COUNTY POPULATION - 1971

COUNTY	PERCENT	COUNTY	PERCENT
Barbour	4.0	Mineral	2.0
Berkeley	1.3	Mingo	6.6
Boone	4.6	Monongalia	1.2
Braxton	5.0	Monroe	4.0
Brooke	1.8	Morgan	1.8
Cabell	2.7	Nicholas	2.6
Calhoun	6.1	Ohio	2.0
Clay	7.0	Pendleton	4.7
Doddridge	2.5	Pleasants	1.9
Fayette	4.0	Pocahontas	4.2
Gilmer	4.4	Preston	2.8
Grant	2.9	Putnam	2.2
Greenbrier	2.7	Raleigh	2.8
Hampshire	2.7	Randolph	4.5
Hancock	1.1	Ritchie	3.3
Hardy	4.1	Roane	3.8
Harrison	1.5	Summers	5.8
Jackson	2.0	Taylor	2.7
Jefferson	1.2	Tucker	3.6
Kanawha	2.2	Tyler	3.0
Lewis	4.2	Upshur	3.1
Lincoln	7.0	Wayne	4.8
Logan	3.7	Webster	7.6
McDowell	5.5	Wetzel	2.8
Marion	1.8	Wirt	2.7
Marshall	2.0	Wood	1.5
Mason	2.4	Wyoming	3.1
Mercer	3.2		
		Average	2.9

TABLE 29 GENERAL REVENUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS--PER $1,000 PERSONAL INCOME
Fiscal Years 1961-62 to 1968-69

Fiscal Year	West Virginia				United States Average			
	Tax Revenue	Total Own Sources	Federal Revenue	Total Revenue	Tax Revenue	Total Own Sources	Federal Revenue	Total Revenue
1961-62	$ 95.48	$114.42	$26.98	$141.40	$ 94.44	$114.53	$ 17.88	$132.41
1962-63	96.91	116.20	25.18	141.38	96.14	117.61	18.94	136.55
1963-64	100.45	122.76	29.37	152.13	103.52	126.60	21.67	148.27
1964-65	98.51	121.07	37.85	158.92	104.36	128.25	22.46	150.71
1965-66	101.90	127.45	47.34	174.79	106.63	131.38	24.66	156.04
1966-67	102.11	127.91	46.48	174.39	105.50	131.13	26.71	157.84
1967-68	107.09	136.14	48.77	184.91	108.10	134.51	27.48	161.99
1968-69	107.40	135.27	52.16	187.43	112.20	139.53	28.01	167.54

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances.

TABLE 30 GENERAL REVENUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS--PER CAPITA
Fiscal Years 1961-62 to 1968-69

Fiscal Year	West Virginia				United States Average			
	Tax Revenue	Total Own Sources	Federal Revenue	Total Revenue	Tax Revenue	Total Own Sources	Federal Revenue	Total Revenue
1961-62	$170.68	$204.53	$ 48.20	$252.73	$223.56	$270.99	$ 42.29	$313.28
1962-63	177.94	213.36	46.25	259.61	234.77	287.19	46.24	333.43
1963-64	187.16	228.73	54.71	283.44	249.75	305.43	52.28	251.71
1964-65	191.97	235.92	73.76	309.68	264.39	324.90	56.90	381.80
1965-66	208.98	261.73	97.08	358.45	289.70	356.97	66.99	423.96
1966-67	223.58	280.10	101.79	381.89	309.51	384.72	78.36	463.08
1967-68	249.00	316.55	113.41	429.96	338.0[a]	420.71	85.96	506.67
1968-69	262.82	331.00	127.65	458.65	379.94	472.49	94.86	567.35

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances.

TABLE 31

GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS--PER CAPITA
Fiscal Years 1961-62 to 1968-69

Fiscal Year	West Virginia					United States Average				
	Education & Libraries	Highways	Welfare	All Other	Total	Education & Libraries	Highways	Welfare	All Other	Total
1961-62	$ 96.36	$ 54.13	$ 34.81	$ 65.65	$250.95	$117.97	$ 55.65	$ 27.43	$120.30	$321.35
1962-63	95.83	49.91	36.40	68.58	250.72	127.31	59.04	29.06	128.23	343.64
1963-64	104.57	58.26	34.84	85.21	282.88	138.67	60.96	30.13	132.44	362.20
1964-65	113.36	76.47	36.17	80.78	306.78	147.37	63.05	32.58	141.62	384.62
1965-66	138.83	93.47	36.17	89.03	357.50	169.95	65.20	34.50	153.32	422.97
1966-67	161.25	101.90	36.29	101.06	400.50	193.19	70.51	41.68	168.44	483.82
1967-68	193.77	103.75	38.89	120.23	456.64	205.93	72.46	49.32	184.70	512.41
1968-69	195.30*	103.90	41.08	124.37	464.65	233.77	76.35	59.97	207.85	577.94

* $194. of this amount was spent on education and only $1.30 on libraries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances.

APPENDIX B

ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

FIVE YEAR PLAN

ACCESS TO LIBRARY SERVICE

enter .brary	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
EIRTON ERVICE ENTER	Hancock Weirton	0	Mary H. Weir Library, municipal library supported by city funds. Operates State bookmobile throughout Hancock County with County Court funds. Housed in modern building in civic center.	
rea 32 .les	New Cumberland	4	Swaney Memorial Library, totally endowed, open to the public. Association type board with some church representation. Located in modern building in the County Seat.	
	Chester	13	Northern Hancock Area Library, managed by a County Board appointed by County Court which pays personnel. Northern Hancock Library Association provides voluntary assistance and donations. Located in commercial building on street level.	
	Newell	11	No library in community of 2300. Just 2 miles from Chester.	
			Access: Completely served.	
	Brooke Wellsburg	11	Brooke County Library, reorganized from a private organization under W. Va. Code. Board appointed by the County Court which supplies the chief support. Formerly in rented quarters; will occupy a new building in March 1972.	
	Hooverson Heights Follansbee	4	Branch of Brooke County located in a basement room in hill residential area.	
	Follansbee	3	No library in main part of this town of 3400.	
			Access: Rural population not served.	19,685

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Ouside Service Area
OHIO COUNTY SERVICE CENTER	Ohio Wheeling		Ohio County Library - The State's first tax supported public library. Board of Education, original manager. Special State statute passed in 1935 created a county library board appointed by the county judges. Amendment to this law in 1965 authorized county court support in addition to Board of Education, also permitted use of some funds for capital construction. Operates its own bookmobile in rural areas. New library under construction opposite the City-County Building in the Civic Center.	
Area 9 sq. miles	Warwood	3	Branch library located on the second floor of a bank building in a suburban area north of the City.	
	Elm Grove	5	Branch library located east of the City in a shopping area off Interstate #70. Access: Completely served.	
MIRACLE VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY	Marshall Moundsville		City-County Library serves a three county library area from a building completed in 1962. The board is a merger of two boards organized under State law with the city and County Court sharing appointing authority and support. Operates two bookmobiles; a locally owned unit serves Marshall County and a State unit operates from New Martinsville, serving rural Wetzel and Tyler Counties.	
Area 1070 sq. miles	Benwood	5	Bookmobile stop	
	McMechen	3	Since 1971 this community library has been operated as a branch by City-County of Moundsville. The Regional Library has installed new equipment in a former church building.	
	Cameron	15	Branch library of Moundsville since 1969 when the Benedum Foundation built a Memorial Building there. Attractive quarters provided on second floor but elevator is needed. Access: Complete service.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
MIRACLE VALLEY REGION	Wetzel New Martinsville	25	New Martinsville Public Library, a municipal library operated with funds from city council and donations. Located in a remodeled office building with borrowing privileges for county residents. Some interest is indicated in a new building.	
	Paden City	28	Paden City Public Library is a municipal organization located in a converted school house on the main street. It is funded from civic donations. Access: Bookmobile stops throughout the county provide a high standard of service.	
	Tyler Sisterville	35	Sisterville Public Library is organized under a special State statute whereby the Board of Education shares appointing and funding with the city. Housed in a new APW building since 1964 across from the post office.	
	Middlebourne	36	Tyler County Library was created from a Community Action project in the County Seat. An association type library which receives support from the city and the Board of Education. Located in a house bequeathed to the city. The interior has been remodeled. Access: There are requests for more bookmobile service east of the County Seat and south of Sisterville.	
	Pleasants St. Marys	46	Pleasants County Public Library was transferred from Woman's Club sponsorship to a county library organization in 1970. Relocated in the business district in a modern storefront. An affiliate of Moundsville. Access: Forty percent served. Belmont area south of St. Marys would benefit from mobile service.	4,926

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
ARKERSBURG SERVICE CENTER	Wood Parkersburg		Carnegie Public Library of Parkersburg and Wood County was formerly managed as a department of the school system. Located in the original Carnegie Building in a commercial area of the city. A separate board was created in 1967 with city, county court, and board of education sharing appointing authority and funding. Provides some rural service with a ten year old State bookmobile. Planning for new main building.	
Area 378 sq. miles	Vienna	0	Vienna Public Library is sponsored by the Woman's Club, receiving some funding from city and County Court. It is located in an old brick school house behind the junior high school. A new building is under discussion.	
	Washington	4	A Country Life project maintains a small station type library across from the DuPont Plant on the South Side.	
	Williamstown	10	There is no walk-in facility for these 2,743 residents. Many use the facilities of the Washington County Library in Marietta, which is directly across the river. Access: Considered served. Since this is a growth center, an enlarged extension program will be needed.	
WESTERN COUNTIES REGIONAL SERVICE	Cabell Huntington		Cabell County Library was placed under a special State statute which mandated support from county court and Board of Education in 1967, vastly improving the funding pattern. Still occupies a very crowded Carnegie Building in the civic area. A State bookmobile provides neighborhood service in the city and county.	
Area 2,024 sq. miles	East Huntington Norwood Ave.	0	Gallaher Village Branch Library is located in a remodeled store front. Bookmobile headquarters for the county are located on the lower level.	
	West Huntington		Branch established in 1969 in a shopping area.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
WESTERN COUNTIES	Cabell Barboursville	3	Barboursville Branch Library occupied a new building in 1968.	
	Milton	13	Milton Branch Library is located in a crowded store front in the business district. Access: Library service county wide is notable for its excellent location. Service is hampered by overcrowded conditions.	
	Wayne Ceredo-Kenova	3	Ceredo-Kenova Library is now operated as a branch of the Cabell County Library, formerly sponsored by the Woman's Club. Quarters in the Memorial Building were refurbished in 1971.	
	Wayne	18	A county seat town which has been receiving bookmobile service from Cabell County via a contract with the County Court. A walk-in facility is being planned in the basement of City Hall. Access: Considered served.	
	Mingo Williamson	62	Williamson Public Library is located in two large rooms of the Courthouse Annex. Funded from both the city and the Board of Education.	
	Delbarton	66	Delbarton Bookmobile Headquarters is operated by Cabell County under contract with the County Court. Local funding to support operation of this State bookmobile has been very limited. Located in a storefront. Access: Considered served.	

ter rary	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
TERN NTIES	Putnam Hurricane	20	Putnam County Bookmobile Headquarters is supported through a contract between the County Court and the Cabell County Library. Located in a crowded commercial building, there is definite interest stirring for a new home.	
	Winfield	31	County Seat without a library, served by bookmobile from Hurricane.	
	Buffalo	41	Trading center on the north side of the Kanawha; served at present by bookmobile. Access: Considered served. This growth area needs expert study to determine the best location for a new building.	
	Mason Point Pleasant	43	Mason County Public Library has no board management. Located on the lower level of the County Courthouse, receives very limited support from the city and the Board of Education.	
	Mason Town	56	This trading center of 1313 population has no direct service.	
	New Haven	67	New Haven Public Library was formerly a Woman's Club library and reorganized recently as a city library. Receives some city and County Court support. Housed in a good brick structure, formerly a church. Access: Considered one-third served. A strong county library is needed in this agricultural county to corral support for library service.	15,037

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
	Kanawha			
KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE CENTER	Charleston	0	Kanawha County Public Library operates under a special law passed in 1958 mandating support from all three governing authorities. Main library in excellent central location on Capitol Street. Large bookmobile has wide-ranging service points, including evening and Saturday schedules.	
Area				
913 sq. miles	St. Albans	13	St. Albans Branch Library, a regional branch of the county library housed in spacious new quarters.	
	Dunbar	3	Dunbar Public Library, a city library affiliated with the county library, housed in a remodeled two-room school house.	
	Nitro	13	Nitro Public Library, a special corporation library managed by city hall. A new building has been requested.	
	South Charleston	1	South Charleston Public Library, a legally organized city library located in an attrative new LSCA building, affiliated with the county library.	
	Cedar Grove	14	These are communities with large populations or they are trading centers. Now serviced by bookmobile.	
	Clendenin	14		
	Elkview	8		
	Marmet	4		
	Montgomery	27		
	Chesapeake	7		
	Belle	10		
			Access: In-city service and location of additional branches needs study. Considered served.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
ALPHA REGIONAL LIBRARY Area 2,596 sq. miles	Roane Spencer		Alpha Regional Headquarters is located in a separate commercial type building. Serves as the Federation Headquarters. Centralized purchasing and technical processing performed for member libraries. Roane, Calhoun, Doddridge, Ritchie and Jackson County libraries form the federation. A State bookmobile operates on a six week basis to member counties.	
	Spencer		Roane County Library is located in a crowded storeroom in the County Seat. New building requested.	
	Calhoun			
	Grantsville	29	Calhoun County Library housed in a new structure behind the post office.	
	Doddridge			
	West Union	78	Doddridge County Library is located behind the Courthouse in quarters remodeled in an old opera house.	
	Ritchie			
	Harrisville	27	Ritchie County Library situated in a new APW structure on Courthouse grounds.	
	Cairo	8	Cairo Public Library, deposit collection from county library. Located in a hardware store.	
	Pennsboro	10	Pennsboro Public Library, deposit collection from the county is located in a Woman's Club building not central to the town.	
	Jackson			
	Ripley	25	Jackson County Library has two construction projects approved under LSCA (1971-72). Present headquarters in a storefront across from Courthouse in the County Seat.	
	Ravenswood	39	A branch of Jackson County housed in a quaint structure which was formerly a jail.	
	Clay	40	Clay County Library originated in an abortive attempt to start a regional library. Headquarters is located in a storefront in the County Seat. A State bookmobile operates two days a week in isolated areas. The County Board contracts with the Alpha Regional Board for technical services and professional supervision.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
ALPHA REGIONAL	Wirt Elizabeth	26	Dora Bee Woodward Memorial is a Board of Education operated library located on the front campus of the county high school. The new building is open to the public, and the school librarian fulfills a dual role. An affiliate of the Alpha Regional Library. Access: Six member counties of the Alpha Federation - Roane, Ritchie, Calhoun, Doddridge, Jackson, and Clay are considered well served. Wirt is 80% unserved, since it lacks bookmobile service.	3,333
STONEWALL JACKSON REGIONAL LIBRARY Area 3076 sq. miles	Upshur Buckhannon	0	Stonewall Jackson Regional Headquarters is located in an old frame school structure in Tennerton, two miles east of the County Seat. Formerly a three county Regional with representation on the Board from all counties. Harrison lost its court funding in 1968. The State bookmobile serves only Lewis and Upshur counties. Libraries located in Barbour, Braxton, and Randolph counties are affiliated with the Region.	
	Buckhannon		Charles W. Gibson Public Library is a municipal library housed in a thirty year old structure built with PWA funds.	
	Barbour Belington	33	This library sponsored by the Woman's Club is not open regular hours and has no funds.	
	Philippi	21	Housed in attractive quarters on the second floor of a City Building. Managed by a municipally appointed board.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
STONEWALL JACKSON	Braxton		Sutton Public Library. A municipally operated library assisted with county funds. Located in	
	Sutton	48	the Memorial Building in the County Seat.	
	Gassaway	53	Gassaway Public Library. City and county combine resources to operate this city type library in the Memorial Building.	
			Access: Considered 82% unserved.	10,382
	Lewis		Louis Bennett Memorial Library occupies the former residence of the donor in the County Seat.	
	Weston	15	Open to all county residents. Supported and operated by the County Court under a legally appointed board	
			Access: Considered served.	
	Randolph		Elkins Public Library recently moved to an LSCA constructed structure. Operated by a city board	
	Elkins	30	with limited support from city and County Court.	
			Access: Considered 66% unserved.	16,309
	Harrison		Clarksburg Public Library is housed in the former Lowndes residence which was willed to the city.	
	Clarksburg	27	A municipally appointed board receives city support. Library meets all requirements of a Service Center except for management of its tax funds. Definite plans for a new building adjoining present site.	
	Bridgeport	32	Benedum Public Library has a showcase type library on the second floor of the Memorial Building. Operated by a city board with funds from Benedum Foundation.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
STONEWALL JACKSON	Harrison		Shinnston Public Library is operated by the Woman's Club. An attractive small room located in City Hall. A legacy given to the Woman's Club might be used for a building. No tax support for operation.	
	Shinnston	32		
	Despard		Towns which formerly had bookmobile service. (Mileage from Clarksburg)	
	East View			
	Nutter Fork			
	Annmoore	7		
	Salem	10		
	Stonewood	5		
	Lost Creek	12		
	Lumberport	8		
			Access: Considered 55 88% served.	40,811
MORGANTOWN LIBRARY SERVICE CENTER	Monongalia		Morgantown Public Library is located in a functional building created by APW funds. Operated under W. Va. Code as City Library. Supported by municipal and County Court funds. Assists affiliate libraries located in Marion, Preston, Taylor, and Tucker Counties.	
	Morgantown			
Area				
1,935 sq. miles	Westover	1		
			Suburban growth areas without service.	
	Evansdale	3		
			Access: Considered 68.96% unserved. A survey to determine the best type of extension program is needed now. A growth county.	34,283

enter ibrary	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
ORGANTOWN ERVICE ENTER	Marion		The Marion County Library is located in the former post office building. Supported from all three governing authorities on an equal basis. The county-appointed board does not manage its own funds. An on-going drive for funds to remodel the building using LSCA aid is gaining momentum. The bookmobile, operated jointly with the Board of Education, was worn out five years ago and not replaced.	
	Fairmont	19		
	Mannington	33	Mannington, a branch of the Marion County Library, occupies rented quarters in a commercial building. New building is warranted.	
	Farmington	6	Formerly bookmobile stops (Mileage from Fairmont.)	
	Monongah			
	Enterprise	8		
	Fairview	10		
			Access: Considered 52.35% served. Huge shopping mall south of Fairmont deserves consideration as a service point.	33,116
	Preston		Kingwood Public Library is ably managed by a city board supported from a special city levy.	
	Kingwood	25	Housed in a new LSCA structure	
	Terra Alta	15	Isolated shopping center ten miles from Kingwood. No service.	
	Rowlesburg	19	Site of a Navy Technical Center. No service.	
			Access: Considered 89.9% unserved.	22,905

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
MORGANTOWN SERVICE CENTER	Taylor Grafton	26	City-County Library located in remodeled storefront. An affiliate of Morgantown Public. Meager support from County Court and City.	
	Tucker Parsons	61	The Woman's Club in this County Seat has a collection of books in a closet on second floor of City Hall. No paid employees, and hours are irregular. Supervised by Morgantown.	
	Thomas Hendricks Davis	72 72 74	Without service but are trading centers.	
			Access: Considered 54% unserved.	7,445
POTOMAC VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY Area 2,722 sq. miles	Mineral Keyser	0	Keyser-Mineral Library is managed by a legally appointed board and supported by both authorities. Located in a converted bank. A locally owned bookmobile serves Mineral, Hardy, and Grant counties. Area Librarian has supervised entire Panhandle. Effective 72-73 fiscal year, salaries will be funded locally.	
	Piedmont	5	Piedmont Public Library, a community library operated by the Woman's Club and supported from county taxes and United Fund. Located in a corner showroom.	

enter Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
OTOMAC ALLEY REGION	Hardy Moorefield	38	Hardy County Library Association is an active promoter of public library service. Located in a tiny red brick building and supported from Historical Tour profits. Contracts with Keyser for bookmobile service.	
	Arkansas		Small library in a community building with no tax support.	
	Grant Petersburg	51	Petersburg Public Library is operated as a branch by Keyser-Mineral. Located on the lower level of a modern bank building.	
	Hampshire Romney		Hampshire County Library located in a new LSCA structure. Managed by legally appointed board with support from three authorities.	
	Capon Bridge	39	A community library sponsored by the Ruritan Clubs. No tax support.	
			Access: Considered 78% unserved.	9,135
	Pendleton Franklin	81	Pendleton County Library is located in the County Courthouse. The board, appointed by the County Court, receives limited funds from three authorities.	
			Access: Considered 90% unserved.	6,336
			Mineral, Hardy, and Grant counties are considered totally served.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
MARTINSBURG SERVICE CENTER Area 768 sq. miles	Berkeley Martinsburg	0	Martinsburg Public Library. A city library operated under W. Va. Code and funded through mandate from a special law passed in 1970. City, county and Board of Education give support. Occupied a new LSCA building in 1968. Assists affiliate libraries in Morgan and Jefferson counties.	
	Hedgeville	6	Naylor Memorial Library was a Chapel Building converted to a branch library of Martinsburg in 1970.	
	Marlowe		North Berkeley Branch is housed in a trailer located on permanent site equipped by the Ruritans. Access: Status of branches needs study.	
	Morgan Berkeley Springs	26	Morgan County Library located in a remodeled quarters on second floor of Roman baths in the State Park. Legally appointed board receives chief support from County Court.	
	Paw Paw	43	Paw Paw Public Library, a city library located on second floor of a commerical building. Affiliated with Martinsburg. Access: Considered 79% unserved.	6,897
	Jefferson Charles Town	15	Old Charles Town Library totally endowed and operated by a private corporation, is open to the public. New building occupied in 1966.	
	Shepherdstown	5	Shepherdstown Public Library. A municipal board operates library through a contract with Martinsburg. Located in an historic monument in the center of the village. Access: Considered 60% unserved.	12,858
	Harper's Ferry	23	Has no public library.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
RALEIGH COUNTY SERVICE CENTER Area 610 sq. miles	Raleigh Beckley	0	Raleigh County Library has reorganized under a special State law which mandates support from all governing authorities. Two bookmobiles, one State owned and one locally owned, serve the rural areas. Located in a Memorial Building. Requesting a new main building. Access: Considered totally served.	
BLUEFIELD SERVICE CENTER Area 424 sq. miles	Mercer Bluefield	0	Bluefield Public Library has qualified as a Service Center (January 1972). Preliminary plans are underway for a new building. Will provide extension service for the entire county. Now located in City Hall.	
	Princeton	10	Princeton Public Library is a municipal library supported only by city funds. Housed in a building made possible through APW funds. Affiliated with Book Express Office.	
	Matoaka Athens Bluewell	22 16 5	Three communities served by the Read-O-Rama unit from the Book Express Office	
	Bramwell		This community of 1200 has no direct service.	
			Access: Considered 56% unserved.	35,525

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
BOOK EXPRESS OFFICE	Fayette		Fayette County Library is operated under the W. Va. Code with support from all authorities. Headquarters is located in a room in the County Memorial Building. Operates a State bookmobile to all corners of the county.	
	Fayetteville	39		
	Oak Hill	34	Herbert E. Jones Memorial is a branch library in a modern building on the outskirts of the county's largest trading center. Primarily supported by city and county funds.	
	Montgomery	27	A town of 2,525 without a library. Straddles the county line.	
			Access: Considered served.	
	Greenbrier		Greenbrier County Library is located in an historic Courthouse Building which it shares with a museum. Board is an association type with its large membership divided in interests between museum and library. Small tax support secured from County Court.	
	Lewisburg	90		
	White Sulphur Springs	7	White Sulphur Springs Community House Association operates a recreation center for the community; the library is only one area of interest. Funds are secured through non-tax sources.	
	Rupert		Without Service (Pop: 1,027)	
	Rainelle		Without Service (Pop: 1,806)	
	Ronceverte		Without Service (Pop: 1,918)	
			Access: Considered 84% unserved.	27,197

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
BOOK EXPRESS OFFICE	Logan		Woman's Club Library located on first floor of Club House. Managed by Club with limited County Court support.	
	Logan			
	Man Holden Chapmanville		Three communities served by the Read-O-Rama from Book Express Office.	
			Access: Considered 80% unserved	37,098
	McDowell		McDowell County Library is an association type library located in a remodeled railroad station. Receives support from three authorities. Branches are operated by volunteers.	
	Welch			
	Coalwood Kimball Keystone		Branch of County Library Branch of County Library Branch of County Library	
	Gary War Iaeger		Served by the Read-O-Rama.	
			Access: Considered 77% unserved.	39,318
	Monroe		Monroe Traveling Library is operated by a board appointed by the Board of Education under the W. Va. Code regulations. Headquarters is in an old NYA building behind the Courthouse. A small panel truck makes a few community stops and serves schools. Renovation of Headquarters is in progress.	
	Union			
7,612 sq. miles	Peterstown	22	A trading center which has requested a deposit from the county library.	
			Access: Considered served.	

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
BOOK EXPRESS OFFICE	Nicholas Richwood		Richwood Public reorganized in 1971 under the Code and now is renovating the storefront occupied for 30 years. Supported by city funds. Seeking county support.	
	Summersville		Elizabeth Stephenson Memorial is operated by an association type board and supported by the city. Located on the second floor of a new City Building. Located in County Seat	
	Craigsville		At junction of Route 43 and Route 20. A possible Book Express stop.	
			Access: Considered 72.5% unserved.	16,366
	Pocahontas Green Bank		Pocahontas County Library has its headquarters at Green Bank because leadership from the Observatory felt the need for a library. Located in a rented cottage near National Reservation. Board is appointed by Board of Education. A modest fund is secured from County Court. All personnel is volunteer.	
	Marlinton		A branch of the Pocahontas County Library located in the County Seat on the second floor of an old bank building.	
	Hillsboro		A deposit of books located on the second floor of an abandoned junior high school.	
			Access: Considered 51% unserved.	4,523

Center Library	County and Town	Miles to Center	Public Library Organization	Population Outside Service Area
BOOK EXPRESS OFFICE	Wyoming		Wyoming County Library operates from a board appointed and supported by the County Court. Headquarters in Courthouse Annex on second floor is in process of organization. Interested in bookmobile service.	
	Pineville			
	Oceana		Branch in a City Building.	
	Mullens		Branch in a storefront.	
			Access: Listed with the Flying Book Express.	
BOOK EXPRESS TRAILER SERVICE	Gilmer		Trailer service dubbed the Flying Book Express serves six counties listed as having no libraries in 1964. Operated by the Library Commission with State and Federal funds. Service stops are for eight hours.	
	Glenville	90		5,599
	Webster			
	Webster Springs	109		8,772
	Boone			
	Madison	37		22,776
	Summers			
	Hinton	68		7,710
	Lincoln		Hamlin Public Library was established in December 1971. Still in the organizational stages.	
	Hamlin	34		17,888
	Wyoming	83		24,341
	Pineville			87,086
			Access: 83% unserved.	

COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

NAME OF INSTITUTION AND ADDRESS	ENROLLMENT	VOLUMES	VOLUMES PER STUDENT	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS PER SUTDENT
Alderson Broaddus College Philippi	1,012	56,270	55.6	3	1 per 337
Beckley College Beckley	1,377	11,463	8.4	1	
Bethany College Bethany	1,006	106,909	106.3	2	1 per 503
Bluefield State College Bluefield	1,400	56,205	40.2	3	1 per 466.2
Concord College Athens	2,013	113,718	56.9	3	1 per 671
Davis and Elkins College Elkins	747	64,514	86.3	4	1 per 186
Fairmont State College Fairmont	3,289	106,540	32.1	6	1 per 548
Glenville State College Glenville	1,548	84,426	54.8	5	1 per 309
Greenbrier College Lewisburg	200	10,850	54.5	1	
Marshall University Huntington	8,945	200,331	22.3	12	1 per 745.5
Morris Harvey College Charleston	3,135	60,313	19.7	4	1 per 783.3
Ohio Valley College, Inc. Parkersburg	146	14,059	96.4	.25	
Potomac State College Keyser	745	29,895	40.9	2	1 per 372

COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES (Cont'd)
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

NAME OF INSTITUTION AND ADDRESS	ENROLLMENT	VOLUMES	VOLUMES PER STUDENT	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS PER STUDENT
Salem College Salem	2,784	75,599	27.4	4	1 per 696
Shepherd College Shepherdstown	1,750	74,302	42.8	5	1 per 350
West Liberty State College West Liberty	3,629	101,014	27.3	4½	1 per 80.2
West Virginia Institute of Technology - Montgomery	2,400	82,212	34.6	2½	1 per 1,200
West Virginia State College Institute	3,663	112,562	30.2	6	1 per 610
West Virginia University Morgantown	15,281	1,107,114	72.7	30	1 per 509
West Virginia Wesleyan College - Buckhannon	1,734	95,235	54.1	4	1 per 433
Wheeling College Wheeling	718	76,437	106.3	2	1 per 359
GRAND TOTALS	54,233	2,640,018	48.3	104½	1 per 520.2

SCHOOL LIBRARIES (ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY)
1971

SCHOOLS	LIBRARIES IN SCHOOLS	STUDENTS ENROLLED	VOLUMES	VOLUMES PER STUDENT	PERSONNEL (INSTRUCTIONAL)	PERSONNEL (ADMINISTRATIVE)
1,391	1,171	411,468	4,266,299	10	18,725	3,137

REPORT ON LIBRARY SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA
1970-71

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	VOLUMES REQUIRED PER RESIDENT	BOOKS	BOOKS DISTRIBUTED TO INSTITUTIONS TO DATE	PERSONNEL REQUIRED BY STANDARDS PROFESSIONAL	PERSONNEL TO DATE PROFESSIONAL
MENTAL HEALTH DEPT.						
Barboursville	368	7	2,565	827	1	1/2
Colin Anderson	515	7+25%	4,507	1,243	1	0
Huntington	978	5	4,890	2,002	2-5	1/2
Lakin	423	7	2,961	2,458	1½	0
Spencer & Guthrie	889	5	4,445	4,397	2-5	0
Weston	1,750	4	7,000	2,480	2-5	1
DEPT. OF HOSPITALS						
Andrew S. Rowan	214	8	1,720	287	1	0
Denmar	160	8	1,280	205	1	0
Hopemont	300	8	2,400	35	1	0
Pinecrest	300	7+25%	2,625	122	1	0
DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS						
Anthony Forestry Camp	30	10	300	73	1	0
Davis Forestry Camp	86	10	860	1,079	1	0
Beckie Forestry Camp	30	10	300	185	1	0
Grafton	210	10	2,100	1,216	1	0
Huttonsville	390	10	3,900	1,410	1	1/2
Moundsville	500	10	5,000	3,104	1	1/2
Pence Springs	26			518		0
Salem	90	10	900	824	1	0
W. Va. Childrens Home	42	10	600	318	1	0
BOARD OF EDUCATION						
Romney	308	7	2,422	204	1	0
VOC. REHABILITATION						
Institute	389	7	2,273	575	1	0
TOTAL	7,998		53,048	23,562	23-30	

APPENDIX C

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Chapter 10-1
Series I
(1967)

AS AMENDED

REGULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF LIBRARY FUNDS AND SYSTEM OF AUDITING AND
REPORTING DISBURSEMENTS OF THOSE FUNDS.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

FIVE YEAR PLAN

FILED IN THE OFFICE
ROBERT D. BAILEY
SECRETARY OF STATE
THIS DATE 3/14/67
98

WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
Library Commission

Chapter 10-1
Series I
(1967)

Subject: Regulations for the allocation and administration of all library funds and for the establishment of an adequate system of auditing and reporting such disbursements.

Section 1. General

1.01 Scope. --Regulations for administration of funds to be used for Public Library Service, Public Library Construction, Interlibrary Cooperation, Library Service to State Institutions and Library Service to the Physically handicapped.

1.02 Authority. --These regulations are issued under authority of West Virginia Code, Chapter 18, Article 10, Section 12, and Chapter 10, Article 1, Sections 12-21.

1.03 Effective Date. --These regulations are promulgated on March 4, 1967 and become effective April 14, 1967.

1.04 Filing Date. --These regulations were filed in the Office of The Secretary of State on March 14, 1967.

1.05 Certification. --These regulations are certified authentic by the Secretary of State by certificate number 53.

T VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION • 2004 QUARRIER STREET • CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

May 1, 1970

The Honorable John D. Rockefeller, IV
Secretary of State
State of West Virginia
Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two copies of amendments to regulations issued by this Commission regarding the allocation and administration of library funds and system of auditing and reporting disbursement of those funds. These regulations are designated Series I of Chapter 10-1 of the West Virginia Administrative Regulations.

I hereby certify that the attached amendments to the regulations are true and accurate copies of amendments to the regulations adopted by this Commission on April 25, 1970.

Sincerely yours,

Dora Ruth Parks

Dora Ruth Parks
Executive Secretary
State Library Commission

DRP/jg

Enclosures

FILED IN THE OFFICE
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, IV
SECRETARY OF STATE
THIS DATE_____

Section 2. Regulations for use of funds for Public Library Service.

2.01A. Basic Grants-in-Aid.--Will be determined annually by the West Virginia Library Commission from State and Federal appropriations and will be made to Regional Libraries and Public Library Service Centers (Library Systems). These libraries must have a plan approved annually by the West Virginia Library Commission. Such grants-in-aid may be used for any public library in the area covered in the approved plan, but may be used only for the following purposes:

1. salaries of professional librarians;
2. salaries of library assistants who hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university;
3. salaries for bookmobile drivers;
4. books and other library materials;
5. equipment;
6. travel expenses for staff and library board members to attend planning meetings, workshops, and conferences called by the West Virginia Library Commission;
7. audits required by the State Plan under Library Services and Construction Act, when performed by the State Tax Commissioner, or any accountant appointed by the State Tax Commissioner.

B. Minimum requirements for Public Libraries to earn Grants-in-Aid.--The West Virginia Library Commission shall determine by evaluation visits and required reports whether public libraries meet the requirements of the West Virginia State Plan. Any library failing to meet such requirements shall not be eligible for grants-in-aid.

1. Requirements for public libraries to qualify as Regional Libraries and Public Library Service Centers (Library Systems).

a. The public library must be organized and must operate under a legally-appointed library board in accordance with West Virginia Code, Chapter 10, Article 1, Sections 1 through 11.

(1) Public library boards receiving appropriations from governing authorities must serve as the disbursing agent, as described in West Virginia Code, Chapter 10, Article 1, Section 2, Paragraph 2.

(2) A public library organized under Chapter 10, Article 1, is defined in Section 9 as a corporation. As such, if the Service Center library board of directors desires coverage under Social Security the library board of directors must submit a plan for coverage of employees, which designates the

library board of directors as the coverage group, to the State Auditor.

For coverage under the Public Employees Retirement System, the library board of directors must apply to the Public Employees Retirement System.

b. If the public library is organized and operating under a special law, that law must provide that:

(1) the library board members are appointed by one or more of the following governing authorities: county court, governing body of any municipality, county board of education;

(2) the library board members are appointed for specific terms and elect officers annually;

(3) the library board is governed by by-laws, rules and regulations which it has adopted for the administration, supervision and protection of the library and all property belonging thereto;

(4) the library board shall deposit and disburse through its designated bonded officer from the library board's bank account all funds appropriated and collected for public

library purposes; libraries designated by the West Virginia Library Commission as Service Centers prior to January 1, 1969 excepted; and

(5) the library board is empowered to erect upon ground secured through gift or purchase an appropriate building for use of the library.

c. The public library, any regional library in operation prior to January 1967 excepted, must assure the West Virginia Library Commission that it has an annual operating budget from local funds (exclusive of capital expense) of $1.00 per capita or $25,000, whichever is greater. Through interim steps developed in consultation with the West Virginia Library Commission, the public library must have an annual operating budget from local funds of $2.00 per capita for the county population in which the library is located or $75,000, whichever is greater, by 1975. A Regional library must have an annual operating budget from local funds of $1.00 per capita or $50,000, whichever is greater, by 1975.

d. At least 66-2/3 per cent of the operating budget must be available from tax funds.

e. The public library must be managed by a full-time professionally-trained librarian. A Service Center or Regional library not now meeting this requirement must meet such requirement by July 1, 1972. Such librarian must hold a degree in library science from a library school accredited by the American Library Association. Incumbent Regional librarians as of July 1, 1967 will be considered professionally trained if they hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, have at least 30 hours in library science and have been a Regional librarian in West Virginia for at least five years. All Service Center libraries and all Regional libraries must have at least two full-time professional librarians by July 1, 1975.

f. The librarian for the public library will be required to attend planning meetings, workshops and conferences called by the West Virginia Library Commission.

g. The public library must provide free service to all residents of the area included in the Plan submitted by the Regional library or Service Center and approved by the West Virginia Library

Commission; and must provide advisory service and book credits to public libraries eligible under the plan.

h. Only one public library in a county, or a library system (Regional or Service Center), will be designated as a Service Center. The West Virginia Library Commission will offically designate Service Centers. All funds appropriated for library purposes must be administered and disbursed by the public library board designated as a Service Center board.

2. Requirements for Public Libraries which are not Regional or Service Centers.

a. The public library must be organized and must operate under a legally-appointed library board, in accordance with West Virginia Code, Chapter 10, Article 1, Sections 1 through 11, or if the public library is organized and operates under a special law, that law must have the same provisions as are enumerated under B 1. b. of this section of the regulations.

b. The public library must have a minimum annual operating expenditure of $1,000.

c. The public library must have a minimum annual operating budget of $5,000 by July 1, 1975.

d. The public library must be open at least 15

hours per week. Effective July 1, 1972, the public library must be open at least 20 hours per week.

e. The public library must purchase 200 recently published books per year, or pay personnel.

f. The library must, in addition to buying 200 currently published books per year, pay personnel at least minimum State wages by July 1, 1972.

g. The public library must be open free to all residents of the county.

h. The public library must be a member of a system which meets requirements under 1 of this section of the regulations.

3. Requirements for Community Libraries service the public and organized prior to January 1967.

a. In order to receive book credits, on the basis of population served, the library must agree to be a part of a system which meets requirements under 1 of this section of the regulations.

b. Service must be free to the public.

c. All communities must meet requirements of Section 2.01B 2. by July 1, 1975.

4. Provisions for direct public library service from the West Virginia Library Commission.

a. Book credits may be earned by public libraries

not meeting the requirements for Regional or Service Centers, and not a part of a system, if the library meets requirements under 2 of this section of the regulations. The West Virginia Library Commission staff will serve in the same capacity as a public librarian who manages a Regional Library or Service Center.

(See 1. e. of this section of the regulations.)

b. Book credits may be earned by community libraries which serve the public and which were organized prior to January 1967 until July 1, 1975, in the same manner as described under (a) above.

c. Books purchased for Mobile Branch Service will be considered book credits for areas served by trailer units.

C. Financial Accounting, Regional Libraries and Library Service Centers (Library Systems).

All accounting and fiscal procedures must include provisions and/or records, in a form acceptable to the West Virginia Library Commission, to substantiate the following:

1. The fiscal year begins with the first day of July and ends with the thirtieth day of June.
2. No member of a public library board of directors is

interested directly or indirectly in any claim or contact with the public library except for lawful compensation or expenses incurred. (This should not mean that a board member may not be a stockholder, officer, or director of a bank designated as as depository for the public library.)

3. The board of directors of the public library has designated an officer to perform the duties of the treasurer and has designated the professional librarian who manages the system as the financial clerk. The financial clerk has been authorized to delegate a staff member to perform the actual accounting. In the event either is temporarily incapacitated, the board may appoint one of its members to serve temporarily in either capacity.
4. A satisfactory minute book is used for recording minutes of meetings of the board. Minutes show board action on all expenditure schedules.
5. The financial clerk maintains a distribution ledger which records receipts and itemized payments by classification, as may be required for reporting to the West Virginia Library Commission.
6. Provision is made for the signature of the treasurer and as many additional signatures as the library board may require on all voucher checks used in

payment of all obligations of the library.

7. At least 30 days prior to ensuing fiscal year, an estimate of the receipts and appropriations (annual budget) has been prepared on forms prescribed by the West Virginia Library Commission.
8. Amendments to the budget at any time during the fiscal year provide for appropriations from additional revenues received.
9. All incurred obligations in each fiscal year are within the amount authorized by the budget and amendments thereto.
10. All accounts of the library system are settled on or before July 31.
11. Library funds are disbursed only on basis of itemized invoices submitted by claimants, and audited by the board, or the board has designated the financial clerk to audit all invoices before payment.
12. The payroll is duly certified by the financial clerk in accordance with rates approved by the library board.
13. If library board members are reimbursed for travel expenses, such reimbursement is in accordance with rules adopted by the library board.
14. The treasurer's monthly report shows balance on hand at beginning of month, receipts during month, withdrawals during month, and reconciliation with

bank statement.

15. A quarterly report has been filed with the West Virginia Library Commission by the 15th day of October, January, April and July, showing receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter.

16. All Regional and Service Center library boards must maintain accounting records in the library business office, in a form which can be audited, and make them available to the Library Commission or authorized representative of the State of West Virginia or United States Government on request.

17. An annual audit of the financial records of the library either by the State Tax Commissioner or any accountant appointed by the Tax Commissioner as required in Section 1.75 of the State Plan, under the Library Services and Construction Act. A copy of the audit report has been filed with the West Virginia Library Commission on or before September 30, or any extension of time approved by the West Virginia Library Commission.

The library board must provide adequate filing equipment for the protection, preservation and systematic arrangement of all paid and unpaid bills, cancelled checks, bank statements, debit charge slips, contracts and other financial records.

The library board will be required to file with the West Virginia Library Commission, on forms prescribed by the Library Commission, a financial report of the preceding fiscal year within 45 days of the close of such fiscal year.

Application for grants-in-aid will be made on forms prescribed by the West Virginia Library Commission and must be signed by the president of the library board and the Chairman of the West Virginia Library Commission, when officially approved by the State Agency.

2.02 Supplementary Grants-in-Aid to Regional Libraries and Library Service Centers (Library Systems).--After basic grants-in-aid have been made, supplementary grants-in-aid may be made to Regional Libraries and Service System Centers for the following purposes:

A. For Educational Programs

1. Training public librarians for West Virginia public library service.

Supplementary grants-in-aid to public libraries may be used specifically by public library boards to send staff members, or staff members of libraries within the system, to a library school accredited by the American Library Association. These staff members must have been employed by the public library for at least one year, and must hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. The grant will be equal to the beginning annual salary for Library Assistant I, which has been approved by the West Virginia Civil Service Commission, at the time the grant is awarded.

a. Application for supplementary grants-in-aid will be made by the public library board on forms prescribed by the West Virginia Library Commission. The application form

must be signed by the president of the public library board and the Chairman of the West Virginia Library Commission, when officially approved by the State Agency.

b. The trainee applicant will submit application to the public library board on forms prescribed by the West Virginia Library Commission, and a copy of the application must be attached to the board's application for the supplementary grant.

c. The training grant described here will be made on condition that the trainee agrees to return to West Virginia public library service for at least two years, otherwise the amount allotted the trainee must be paid to the library board by the trainee, which in turn will pay the West Virginia Library Commission. Federal equity will be credited to the United States Government by the West Virginia Library Commission in proportionate share for the year in which the expenditure was made by filing an amended expenditure report for the year in which the grant was made. Salary payments may not exceed 18 months and the trainee

must receive a degree from the library school, absent reason accepted by the West Virginia Library Commission. For example, illness or illness in the family, may make it impossible to receive a degree. Payment will be waived if there is a reason which is acceptable to the West Virginia Library Commission.

2. Training for State Agency staff.

A portion of the sum available in supplementary grants-in-aid may be expended directly by the State Agency to provide graduate training for Library Assistants I, II and III on its staff. The State Agency will award the grant directly to the staff member. The grant shall be at the beginning salary for Library Assistant I. The same conditions as those outlined previously will be required, except Civil Service Regulations relating to West Virginia Library Commission staff shall also apply:

Civil Service Regulations, Appendix A, Section 9
Educational Leave

"An agency which subsidizes advanced educational training for state employees may grant educational leave to an employee selected for such training subject to conditions stipulated by the agency concerned. Such leave shall be considered as continuous employment, except that employees while on educational leave shall not accrue sick or annual leave."

a. The applicant will file application with the Executive Secretary. The application must be approved at an official meeting of the Library Commission and signed by the Chairman of the Library Commission.

b. A training grant to a Library Commission staff member will be made on the condition that the trainee will return to West Virginia public library service for at least two years. This may include the State Agency. If these conditions are not met, the amount allotted to the trainee shall be paid to the West Virginia Library Commission. Federal equity will be credited to the United States Government by the West Virginia Library Commission in proportionate share for the year in which the expenditure was made by filing an amended expenditure report for the fiscal year in which the grant was made. The total grant for all trainees shall be the monthly salary rate for the total number of months required to earn the degree, but the maximum period of time shall not exceed 18 months.

3. Training for other Library Personnel.

Public library board may make application for supplementary grants-in-aid to be used for library

personnel and board members to attend workshops, refresher courses and to visit outstanding library systems.

Workshops may be sponsored by the West Virginia Library Commission or other professional library organizations. Grants may be used to pay tuition and actual travel expenses for courses or workshops.

B. For other Programs and Purposes

Supplementary grants will be made by the West Virginia Library Commission for other special purposes and needs as determined by the Library Commission to further the development of public libraries.

Section 3. Regulations for use of funds for Public Library Construction.

3.01 Eligibility.--Library shall be defined as a "public library" in accordance with the definition of "public library services" in Federal Regulations Title 45 - Public Welfare - Chapter I, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: "Public library services...means library services provided by or on behalf of a public library. The term does not include those library services that are properly the responsibility of the schools."

3.02 Priorities and Procedures.--Priorities set by the West Virginia Library Commission are as follows:

1. Construction to strengthen units within a library system.
2. Construction which meets minimum American Library Association standards for space and location.
3. Construction in population growth area.
4. Construction in potential economic growth area.
5. Remodeling which is accompanied by a program statement prepared by a professional librarian.

Procedures:

1. Certification will be required on forms prescribed by the West Virginia Library Commission that the public library board has been appointed by one or more governing authorities and in such manner as to permit the West Virginia Library Commission to enter into an

agreement with the library board.

a. Provisions must be made for the library to operate under West Virginia Code, Chapter 10, Article 1, Sections 1 through 11; or

b. if the library is organized and operating under a special law, that law must include all the provisions listed in Section 2.01 B 1. b. of these regulations.

2. Certification will be required, of the library board, of an operating budget to comply with West Virginia Library Commission Regulations governing standards of service:

a. when total construction project costs as approved by the West Virginia Library Commission are $400,000 or more, the library must be managed by a professionally-trained librarain; must be open 60 hours per week; must add by purchase at least 3,000 volumes a year; and must agree to serve as a Service Center library for at least a county area, if so designated by the Commission;

b. when total construction project costs as approved by the West Virginia Library Commission are $200,000 to $399,000, the library must be managed by a college graduate with some library training or experience; must be open to the public 40 hours per week;

must add by purchase at least 1,500 volumes per year; and must agree to operate as an integral member of a Regional or Service Center system;

c. when total project costs as approved by the West Virginia Library Commission are $100,000 to $199,000, the library must be managed by a staff member with at least two years of special training after high school; must be open to the public at least 30 hours per week; and must add by purchase at least 750 volumes per year. The board must agree to operate the library as an integral part of a Regional or Service Center system;

d. all workers staffing the hours indicated in these standards must be paid no less than the State minimum wage scale.

3. A copy of the feasibility study is to be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission if proposed construction is the expansion, remodeling and alteration of an existing building. Such study is to be done by a professional librarian or a registered architect.

4. A program statement must be prepared by the professional librarian for the system and submitted to the West Virginia Library Commission with the project application.

5. Preliminary estimates of construction costs including architect's fees, site acquisition, new construction, expansion, remodeling or alteration of existing building, initial equipment, and contingency, are to be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission.

6. An estimate of total project cost and a statement as to the method to be used in providing additional funds, if needed, must be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission.

7. A list of initial equipment is to be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission.

8. There must be certification by the library board to the West Virginia Library Commission of all local funds available from tax levy, bonds, and other sources for matching a grant from the Library Commission for this project, including the anticipated date of receipt of funds. An estimate and verification of all local funds available from tax levy, bonds, and other sources must be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission.

9. A survey and description of the site is to be filed with and approved by the West Virginia Library Commission.

10. The local library board must agree that construction contracts will be entered into within 365 days following State Agency's approval of project. Since all of West Virginia is eligible for assistance under Section 214 of the Appalachian Act, additional time may be granted to complete application for funds under the Appalachian Act. Copies of all contracts for all work under the approved project must be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission.

3.03 Opportunity for hearing.--A local library whose application has been denied by the West Virginia Library Commission will have an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State Agency. Written notice of disapproval will be forwarded to the local library board within 10 days following the West Virginia Library Commission's action. Review of denied application will be made in the following manner:

> Within 60 days after receiving notice of the West Virginia Library Commission's action, a library board may request a review by a mediation committee composed of three professionally-trained librarians employed in West Virginia, one to be appointed by the West Virginia Library Commission, one to be appointed by the president of the West Virginia Library Association, and one to be appointed by the library board making the request. No member of the mediation committee can be a member of the regular staff of the West Virginia Library Commission, nor connected in any way with the library board making the request. The mediation committee will make such recommendations as deemed proper to the West Virginia Library Commission. The West Virginia Library Commission will review the denied applicaton and the recommendations of the mediation committee. Written notice of its decision on the application under review will be forwarded to the library board concerned within a reasonable time. This decision shall be final.

3.04 Conformance with the requirements of pertinent Federal Wage and Contract Work Hours Standards Acts.--The West Virginia Library Commission will require assurance that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all construction projects assisted under the Library Services and Construction Act, will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended, and will receive overtime compensation in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act.

3.05 Financial Accounting.

1. Local matching funds for construction will be deposited in an account separate from all other funds. A certification by the bank as to the amount of these funds and certification that these funds are free from encumbrances must be furnished to the West Virginia Library Commission.
2. Payment of Federal and State matching funds on a construction project will be made to local library boards after approval of invoices by the West Virginia Library Commission and the State Auditor. All contracts should specify that bills will be paid 30 days after invoice. However, local library board must be prepared to meet payments.

3. A request for a Federal and State share will be made on forms prescribed by the West Virginia Library Commission.

4. A retainage of 10% will be withheld from the Federal and State share of each construction project. The creditor's invoice should reflect the total amount due in order to prevent duplication of the retainage.

5. A copy of weekly payrolls with the required certification in regard to anti-kickback provisions of the Copeland Act must be kept on file by the owner. These payrolls will be checked by the owner against the minimum wage determination for the project and will be reviewed periodically by the West Virginia Library Commission. Periodic on-the-job interviews will be made by the West Virginia Library Commission to assure compliance with Federal Regulations. A copy of this interview will be at the West Virginia Library Commission. Copies of weekly payrolls will be filed by the owner. A copy of the labor interview will be forwarded to owner for filing with the payroll for the week.

6. The portion of the architect's fee, which is paid for supervision, must be based on that portion of the "contract completed" at the date of the request.

7. Any change from the original construction contract must be made by a formal "change order" accompanied by a letter of authorization by the library board's president. If the change or addition requires additional funds over and above the approved budget, the local library board must certify that the additional funds are available.

8. All initial equipment purchased under the project must be put on inventory, and a copy of the inventory must be filed with the West Virginia Library Commission.

9. The 10% retainage from Federal and State share will be paid only after local architect's certification of completion of the construction contract and after an audit report by the State Tax Commissioner, an independent C.P.A. or registered Public Accountant is filed with the West Virginia Library Commission. This audit will be made at the expense of the library board and may be a part of the total project cost.

10. All records pertaining to a construction project must be kept by the owner for at least three years after completion of the project, or until notification that the Office of Education has made a fiscal audit, whichever is later. These records must be made available to the West Virginia Library Commission or authorized representative of the State of West Virginia or United States Government on request.

FILING OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

References are to Sections in West Virginia Adm. Reg. 10-1, Series I

Authority, 1.02

Basic Grants-in-Aid, 2.01A

Certification by Secretary of State, 1.05

Davis Bacon and Contract Work Hours Standards Act, Conformance with, 3.04

Effective Date, 1.03

Eligibility, Public Library Construction, 3.01

Filing Date, 1.04

Financial Accounting:

Regional Libraries and Library Service Centers (Library Systems) 2.01C

Construction, 3.05

Minimum Requirements for Public Libraries to earn Grants-in-Aid, 2.01B

Opportunity for Hearing on Denied Application, Public Library Constuction, 3.03

Priorities and Procedures - Public Library Construction, 3.02

Scope, 1.01

Supplementary Grants-in-Aid to Regional Libraries and Library Service Centers (Library Systems):

For Educational Programs, 2.02A

Supplementary Grants-in-Aid for other Programs and Purposes, 2.02B